THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

November 18, 1939

Moscow May Try for Gains in East Asia

By John Ahlers

Hangchow Under Nippon

BY T. S. M.

British Envoy and the 'Reds'

Cooperatives in Southwest

BY JOHN B. FOSTER

U. S. Naval Expansion and Question of Mediating the Sino-Japanese War

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THE CHINA CRITIC

（中國評論週報）

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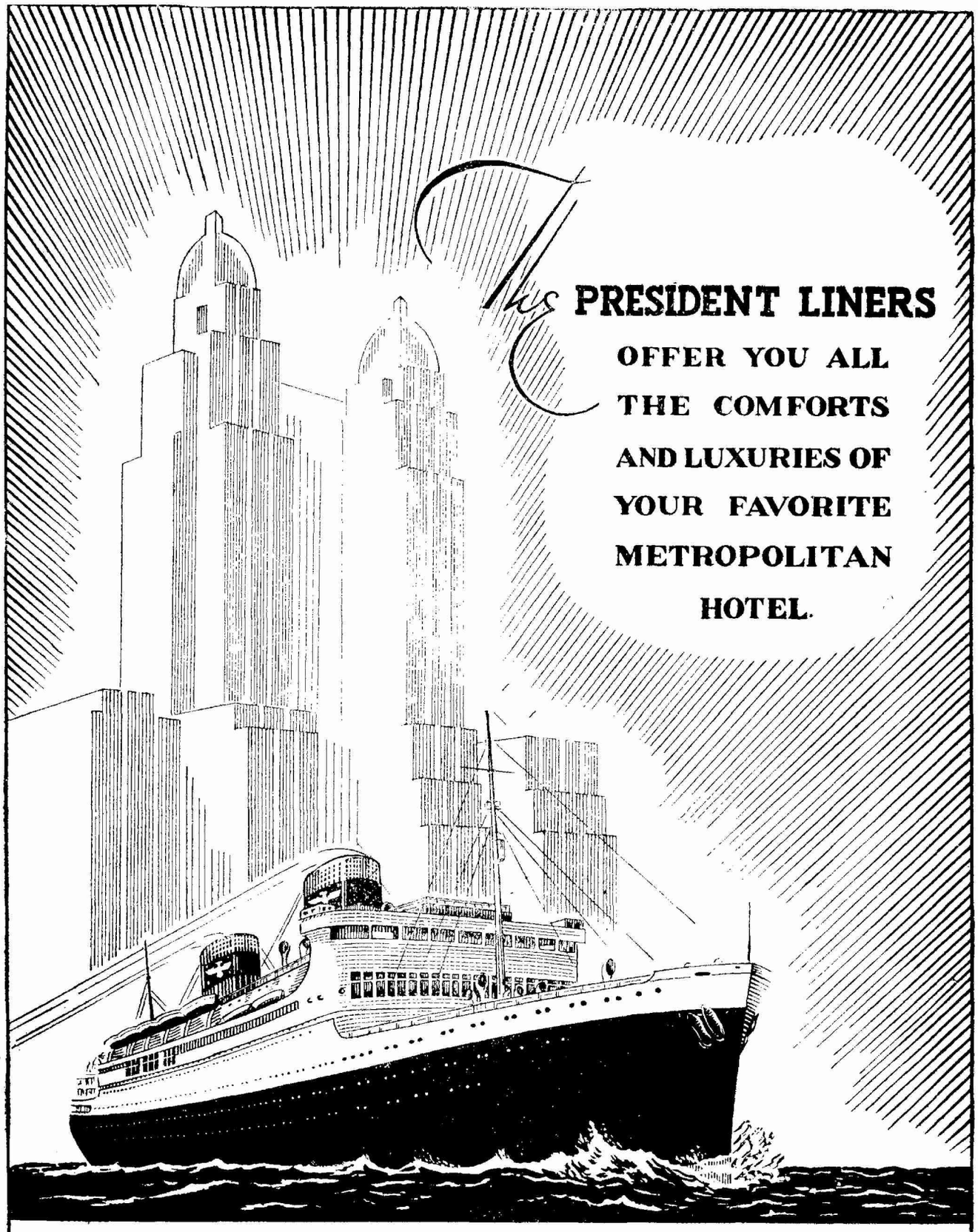

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review.*

STUDENTS AND WAR

To the Editor:

As an interested reader of **The China Weekly Review**, it occurred to me that other readers might be interested in a letter which I received from my son, who formerly attended the Shanghai American School, but is now a student in a Middle-Western state university. The letter gives a valuable slant on American student sentiment regarding possible entrance of our country into the European war. The letter follows:

"The war in Europe has put a crimp in my plans for next year, as I had tentatively planned to come out to China via the freighter route, but now I am afraid I will be in France instead. The possibility of our getting in looks very likely. Of course everybody says no, but inside we're sure that we will. There has been a lot of propaganda spread around advocating our remaining neutral, and if there has been any contrary propaganda, it has been cleverly concealed.

"In the U. S. today it is easy to spread information, as the radio, movies and papers operate to perfection....everybody knows everything at the same time. Here at the university there is strong emphasis on military training. We are compelled to take two years, with the last two optional, but most of us now plan to take the full four years, at the end of which time you receive a second lieutenant's commission in the R.O.T.C. (Reserve Officers Training Corps). We hope we will not get into the war until we have had time to rise above lieutenant rank.

"The situation prevailing today magnifies the faults in our governing system. If one would believe the talk one hears and what he reads in the papers, we don't want to have war, but we all realize that if Congress and the President decide to fight, we will fight. We can vote for the men who say they will keep us out, but they are all saying they will—by different methods.

"So what the 'ell? We all joke and say, 'After this war they will call me Grover Cleveland Bergdoll the second' (evader of the draft in the last war). My room mate holds a private pilot's license and has already received a letter telling him to report on December 1 at an aviation base, to receive final instructions before receiving his commission in the air corps. All holders of private licenses must do this. It all looks quite ominous and black, but really it is not so bad as it appears, because we think we actually will not get into the war until after the next Presidential election. Many think Roosevelt will run on a 'no war' platform for third term."

SIGMA NU

Shanghai, Nov. 15, 1939

Editor's Note: The "Review" wonders if other parents have received letters from their children in U. S. A. giving equally interesting slants on war sentiment. If so please send them in.

LACKS SENSITIVITY

To the Editor:

Evevryone but a fool recognizes the courage and bravery of Wang Ching-wei whenever he is confronted with a very serious problem that is difficult to solve. He has never given a thought to his personal safety if he felt that by sacrificing himself he could save China. Personal danger will not deter him from doing what he thanks is right.

But he lacks something. That something is sensitivity to the feelings of the people. He does not know how the people feel with regard to his peace movement. This is equal to stupidity. Wang is like a man in a coma, walking to the edge of the precipice. Why don't those around him snatch him from this perilous position?

I may be only a simple commoner, but I can feel. I am just as sensitive as any other Chinese of good family toward the peace movement, first advocated by Prince Konoye and now extolled by Wang Ching-wei. I feel that our people do not care a single bit for what Prince Konoye said or will ever say with regard to peace. They know he is not fit to talk about peace and that Wang is now being used as his trumpet.

I may be far away from Wang Ching-wei and the battlefronts in China, but that doesn't matter so much. As an admirer of Wang Ching-wei's courage, conviction and determination I wish to tell him frankly that he lacks the ability to sense the feelings of the Chinese people. If he wishes to acquire that sensitivity, he should leave Prince Konoye's leading-strings at once.

P. S. CHENG

Sourabaya, Java,
October 28, 1939

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WHY DID THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR CONFER WITH THE COMMUNISTS ?

PROBABLY few people paused to reflect on the possible significance of a *Reuter* dispatch from Chungking on Nov. 9 which reported that the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, had held "lengthy conversations" with the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party during his recent visit to the provisional capital. Those with whom the British envoy talked were Chen Shao-yu (Wang Ming) and Ching Pan-hsien (Po Ku), who is a representative of the Communist Party on the People's Political Council.

In the accepted practice of diplomacy, it is most unusual, if not improper, for an ambassador to confer with oppositionists in the country to which he is accredited. One could scarcely imagine the American Ambassador to France holding "lengthy conversations" with the leaders of the French Communist Party, or His Majesty's ambassador to the United States engaging in talks with Earl Browder, leader of the American Communist Party.

It could be argued, of course, that the situation in China is different, since the Communist Party is sharing the tasks of government with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang. Actually, however, the government at Chungking is in no sense a coalition. Several Communists have been given nominal government posts, but their party does not enjoy and never has enjoyed equal rights with the Kuomintang. In Chungking it is permitted to keep its head just above ground, but in other parts of the country its members and adherents are virtually outlawed and many of them are in jail for attempting to assert their supposed rights as an independent political party. Recent Japanese reports of strained relations between the Kuomintang and the Communists are not entirely without foundation. It is common knowledge that the relationship, from the very outset, has been one of expediency and that it has been characterized by mutual suspicions. The Communists have but little say in molding government policy.

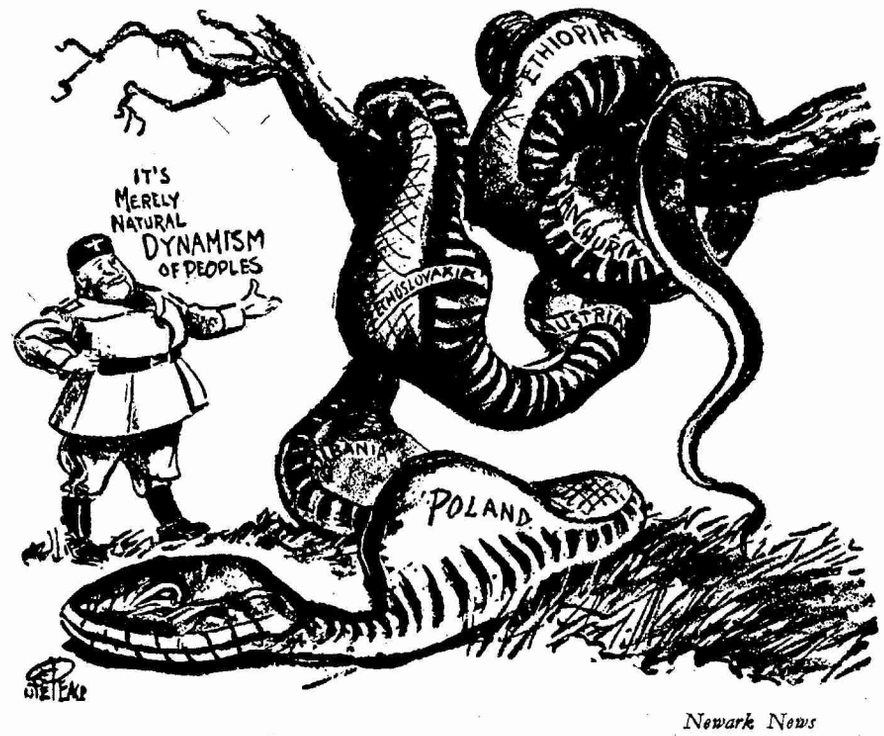
Why, then, did the British ambassador find it advisable to confer with the Communists in Chungking? One may assume that the talks took place with the full knowledge and approval of the Chinese Government. One may assume, too, that the talks were not just idle conversation. And certainly Sir Archibald Clark Kerr was not interested in hearing any verbal expositions of Communist theories.

Then why—we repeat the question—did Sir Archibald Clark Kerr see fit to talk with Chungking's pale-pink Reds? An answer readily suggests itself. On the political stage of China the Communists have very little political weight in themselves, for their following outside the isolated "red" districts is negligible. Their importance is largely derived from the fact that they are an extension of Stalin's political machine, a sort of unofficial branch of the foreign office in Moscow, carriers of Kremlin policy.

Of late there have been numerous indications of an impending political deal between Moscow and Tokyo. Such a deal, it can safely be assumed, would determine the future policies of the Chinese Communist Party. It only required a political deal between Stalin and Hilter for the Communists in Europe and America to drop their opposition to Hitlerism and direct the blasts of their propaganda against the bourgeois "democracies" which previously they had supported. The Chinese Communists were not slow in taking the cue, either. Right after the Stalin-Hitler pact was concluded, Mao Tse-tung publicly advocated a revision of China's relations with Nazi Germany.

If Moscow and Tokyo become "friends" tomorrow, is there any reason whatever to doubt that Mao and his followers will execute a sharp about-face and denounce Chiang Kai-shek for continuing the war against "Peace-loving Japan?"—just as their confreres in Europe are attacking Britain and France for continuing the war against the "peace-loving" Nazi Government?

"Now Let Us Have Peace"



Newark News

Moscow, as it happens, is not the sole contender for the fair hand of Dai Nippon. Britain is in the running, too. Each is closely watching the moves of the other. In holding "lengthy conversations" with the Communist leaders in Chungking, the British Ambassador undoubtedly hoped to glean at least a hint as to the probable future course of Moscow policy as regards the Sino-Japanese war.

But what are Britain's plans? For some time a belief has prevailed that the British Government would

be prepared to make sizeable concessions to Japan in order to bring the Sino-Japanese hostilities to an end. An interesting report on this subject from the London *New Statesman* was brought to Shanghai by *United Press* on Nov. 12. The London journal revealed an alleged British proposal to Japan for a settlement of the China conflict which would surrender large areas to Japan, with British support for a Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking, in return for a Japanese promise to respect British interests in south China. Britain was also prepared to "lead a Japanese attack against the Soviet Union in the North," the journal reportedly said. Informed circles in London, queried by *United Press*, said that these ideas had never been advanced officially but may have arisen in "private" conversations.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* reported that on Nov. 10 a lengthy conversation took place between Mr. Masayuki Tani, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador, in which both the Tientsin issue and the situation in Europe were discussed. It is evident that something is brewing, for on Nov. 11, the Tokyo *Miyako Shimbun* reported that Admiral Nomura, Japan's Foreign Minister, was preparing for "full-dress negotiations" with Great Britain and the United States.

In view of the equivocal attitude of Japan in dealing with problems in its relations with Britain and the United States, it is more than likely that this forecast of parleys was intended, above all, to catch the eye of Moscow. The Tokyo *Yomiuri Shimbun* offered a suggestive hint in this respect on Nov. 9 when it declared that there has lately been increased attention in America to Soviet policies in the Far East and that "it was the consensus of American press opinion that if Japan is subjected to pressure from the United States it would be forced to reach an agreement with Soviet Union."

According to a *Domei* report from Tokyo on Nov. 11, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese business enterprises dealing with America have resolved to form a council for study of Japanese-American problems in connection with the impending expiration of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation next January 26. Meanwhile, the Japanese Embassy in Washington has announced the settlement of several cases affecting American interests in China, including indemnification for damages caused by the bombing of a Lutheran mission in China; permission for the reopening of the Poplar Grove Farms at Shanghai, although situated in territory closed to third-power nationals; compensation to the Church of the United Brethren at Suilam in Kwangtung for shell damage during a naval bombardment, and cash compensation for the seizure of an American-owned junk at Shameen (Canton). It was also announced that damages to American mission properties in other parts of China will be "speedily investigated and settled."

The diplomatic contest is on. Moscow is bidding against Britain and the United States. The interests of the two latter states do not run entirely parallel. Japan would like to increase the divergence, and then with her big opponents hopelessly divided, strike a bargain with the one that offers the best terms.

New Masses, N. Y.

"Hy, Pal!"

Of all the variants suggested by the present situation, a deal between Japan and Soviet Russia seems the most likely to eventuate. The advantages to both parties of something in the nature of a definitive agreement have been stated before and do not require repetition. A deal between the two Asiatic powers—in the light of what happened to Poland when Stalin and Hitler buried the hatchet—may well be looked upon with misgiving by China and by the Powers whose interests in this part of the world have already been seriously undermined. Soviet-Japanese talks are already under way in Moscow and Tokyo. There should be interesting news soon.

U. S. Naval Expansion and Question of Mediating the Sino-Japanese War

WHETHER or not the United States will become involved in the European War cannot be forecasted now. As pointed out by the New York *Herald-Tribune* a few days ago, the American people do not want to go to war, "but if they see Holland and Belgium annihilated, they will realize what is not yet really understood—that the world is facing the incarnation of ruthlessness, and that the American people cannot remain indifferent to the outcome of such a struggle."

Owing to the confusion which prevailed with regard to the real issues in the recent debates in Congress on the subject of Neutrality and the insistance of advocates of both sides of the arms embargo that they were trying to prevent the United States from becoming involved in the war, there were only one or two cases where opportunity was provided for a statement of what one Senator regarded as the "unspoken basic points of issue." Senator Norris of Nebraska took advantage of one of these opportunities to assert that despite the protestations of most of the speakers to the contrary, "the United States did have a stake in the war and we ought to make a contribution to preserve civilization."

While disillusionment over the outcome of the previous war, plus long-extended pacifist propaganda, and traditional isolationist sentiment, were largely responsible for the general feeling that America should stay out of this war, there is, nevertheless, a widespread sentiment that sooner or later the United States will be compelled to do something more effective than the mere production and sale of munitions and other war supplies to Britain and France.

But pending decision on the fundamental issue, Americans generally feel the necessity of protecting themselves behind a strong Army and Navy. They feel so strongly on the subject that they have relegated to the background all ideas of economy such as were responsible only seventeen years ago for the decision, at the Washington Conference to scrap nearly completed battleships and strictly limit the size and number of other classes of warships, not to mention the abandonment of construction on important fortifications previously regarded vital for national defense.

29-10-39 DOMEI SHEET 6

No.E4

UNITED STATES DROPS
BATTLESHIP BUILDING

WASHINGTON, OCT. 29--(DOMEI)-- UNITED STATES NAVAL AUTHORITIES HAVE DECIDED TO SUSPEND TEMPORARILY THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF TWO 45,000-TON BATTLESHIPS, WHOSE KEELS WERE TO BE LAID DURING THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR, DOMEI LEARNED ON GOOD AUTHORITY HERE TODAY.

INSTEAD, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, EFFORTS WOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH SPEED CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

EXPERTS ATTRIBUTED THIS CAHNGE IN PLANS TO THE LAOK OF SUFFICIENT SHIPBUILDING FACILITIES, INASMUCH AS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BATTLESHIP OF THOSE COLOSSAL DIMENSIONS WOULD REQUIRE SEVERAL YEARS, THEREBY TYING UP ESSENTIAL DOOKYARD FACILITIES.

ANOTHER FACTOR CITED WAS EXPERTS WAS THE NEED FOR AMERICA TO SECURE A FLEET OF FAST CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS TO ENGAGE IN CONVOY DUTY IN THE EVENT OF WAR IN VIEW OF THE COMPARATIVE SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY GERMAN SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT IN ATTACKING BRITISH WARSHIPS AND MERCHANTME N. --DOMEI.

The above photographic reproduction of a dispatch by the official Japanese *Domei* service referring to the alleged decision to suspend construction of the 45,000-ton battleships, was not carried by any other of the numerous news services which cover happenings in Washington. A perusal of the accompanying article will indicate immediately the significance of the Japanese dispatch—whether based on fact, or wishful thinking.

They have discovered that the obligations of a neutral, particularly the world's most powerful neutral, require military strength. But of all the developments since the outbreak of the war, including the Hitler-Stalin pact and invasion of Poland, nothing has done more to convince Americans of the need of a powerful navy than the latest German threat to invade the Netherlands and Belgium. Immediately there were reports from Washington that steps were being taken to strengthen the American position at Honolulu and in the Philippines due to the belief that a Hitler invasion of Holland might be followed by a simultaneous Japanese attack on the Dutch East Indies.

It has not been forgotten that a secret clause in the "axis" or anti-Comintern pact between Japan and Germany allegedly was concerned with a division of interests centering in the Netherlands East Indies. Germany agreed to permit the Japanese Navy to exploit certain oil and mineral resources. In recent days the official *Domei* service has distributed several significant dispatches bearing on this subject. One alleged that the United States would receive important economic privileges in the N.E.I. in return for American protection, and another that Britain "would welcome a German invasion of the Netherlands because it might bring America into the struggle and also provide opportunity for Great Britain "to seize the Netherlands Indies." In either event *Domei* did not neglect to state that such an action on

the part of either America or Britain "would cause grave concern in Japan . . in view of Japan's avowed policy of non-intervention in the European conflict."

Several days ago there was a report from Washington announcing the intention of Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, to introduce a bill in Congress providing for the expenditure of U.S. $1,300,000,000 in strengthening the U. S. Navy and Air Force. He stated his intention to propose the construction of 126 new naval vessels, displacing 525,000 tons, 2,395 of the most modern airplanes and 36 dirigibles. He asserted that 400,000 tons of the total of 525,000 would comprise 95 warships, of which three would be aircraft carriers, eight cruisers, 52 destroyers and 32 submarines, and in addition 31 auxiliaries displacing a total of 125,000 tons. He believed the program could be completed in three or four years.

Most of the present discussion concerned with future naval construction is centered on the problem of constructing a practically complete fleet for the Atlantic, made necessary by the impossibility of transferring any substantial portion of the Pacific fleet to the Atlantic Coast.

The recent strengthening of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet by the dispatch of the Aircraft carrier Langley and a dozen modern bombers, and six modern-type submarines to Manila and the probable necessity of still further strengthening the position at Manila illustrates the impossibility under present conditions, of transferring any substantial portion of the present Pacific Fleet to the Atlantic. The U. S. Asiatic Fleet now consists of the two cruisers, Augusta and Marblehead, 13 destroyers and tender and two divisions of submarines based at Manila. In addition there are four gunboats (one at Chungking) in the Yangtsze Patrol and three in the South China Patrol. The new submarine division at Manila is accompanied by a tender, the Beaver, which, however, probably will return to Honolulu shortly. Then there is the Aircraft Carrier Langley and the naval bombers which are engaged in a "neutrality" patrol of the Philippines.

⁂

In his recent Armistice Day address delivered at the centennial ceremonies of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, President Roosevelt said,

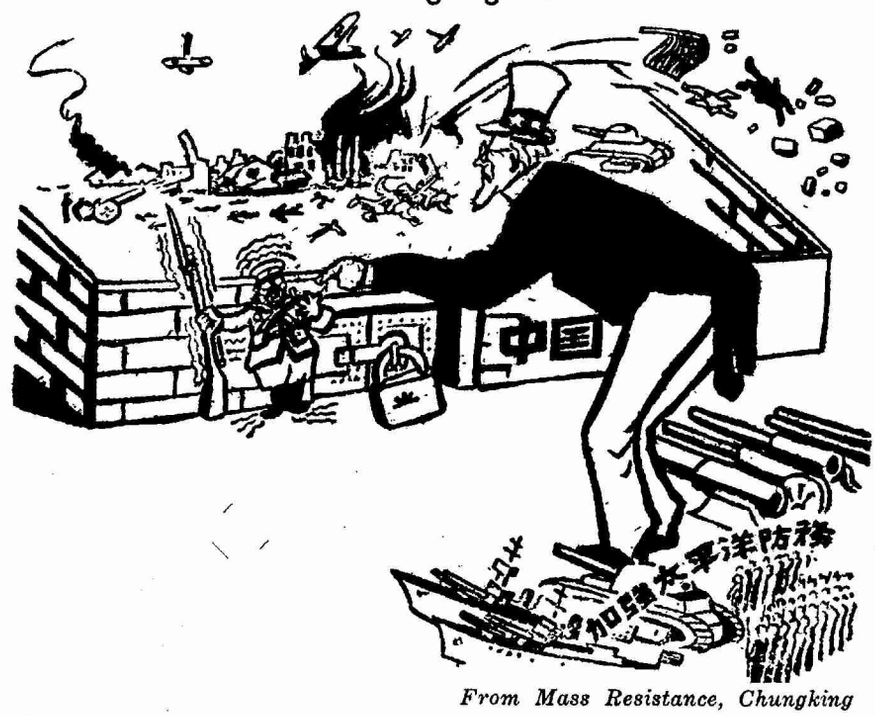
> "There is nothing inconsistent in saying a word about peace at the anniversary of a great school of arms. In our history, the two have always had some connection. We never had the illusion that peace and freedom could be based on weakness. Now we need a new and better peace; peace which will cause men at length to lay down the weapons of hatred which have been used to divide them and to forego their purposeless ambitions which have always created fear—ambitions which, in the long run, serve no useful end.
>
> "We seek a language in which neighbor can talk to neighbor; in which men can talk to men; in which common, homely, human instincts, which are found in every man, can reach expression through the elimination of fear.
>
> "I have sought and still seek in all simplicity to try to find a road toward this peace. It must be the goal, not only of men trained to arms, but of all of us everywhere whose dearest desire is quiet peace under liberty."

⁂

President Roosevelt's recent action in abrogating the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty and the more recent declaration of Ambassador Grew at Tokyo on Japanese-American complications resulting from the Japanese invasion of China and violation of American treaty rights, have caused world attention to be centered on President Roosevelt as the possible arbiter of the Sino-Japanese War. That Roosevelt has it in his power to arbitrate the complications of China and Japan as well as those of America and Japan, somewhat as his predecessor Theodore Roosevelt assisted in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end in 1905, seems to be more or less obvious at this time.

The influential Tokyo *Kokumin Shimbun* (Nov. 9) in the course of an extended discussion entitled "Urgent Necessity of Rectifying American Concept of Japan,"

A Chungking View



From Mass Resistance, Chungking

"Japanese are shivering as Uncle Sam strengthens Pacific defence ——"

admitted the significant fact that Japan cannot continue her war in China without the aid of the United States. Therefore the necessity of "rectifying" the American conception of Japan's activities in China! The editorial said that after the conclusion of the present European War another would be fought for the control of the resources of the South Seas which would involve the Philippines and the United States. The editorial concluded: "If the United States persists in its present attitude and remains hostile to Japan, it will not only bring on the greatest crisis it has ever experienced, but is liable to be shut out of east Asia altogether."

While the Japanese Army leaders still talk loudly about their ability to "create a new order in East Asia," it is obvious to practically everybody that the Japanese Empire is on the verge of bankruptcy and serious domestic complications unless the present China "incident" can be liquidated. Business leaders, industrialists (excepting munition makers) financiers, thoughtful civilians, realize their country's precarious situation and desire peace.

But it will require more than straight argument to get the Japanese troops out of China so that a sound basis for lasting peace may be established.

⁂

Fletcher Pratt, a well-known American writer on naval subjects, is the author of a book dealing with world naval strength and strategy, a chapter of which appeared

in a recent issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*. The article is too long for reproduction in these columns, but after an extended discussion of Japanese-American naval rivalry and strategy in the Pacific, Mr. Pratt said:

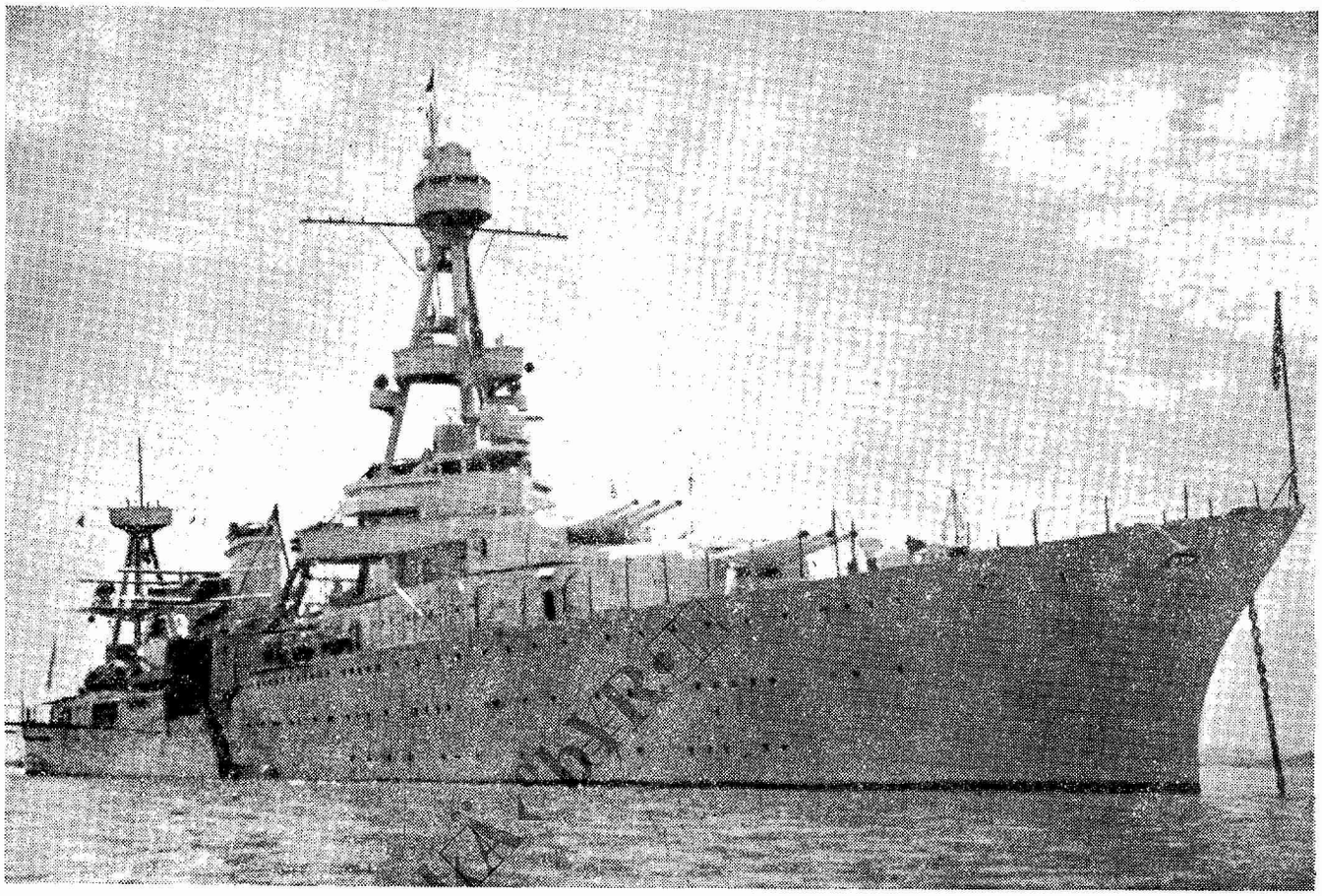
"The United States Navy has an ace in the hole. When the Washington Treaty ran out during the hours while storm clouds were already gathering over Europe, Japan refused to sign a new naval-limitation agreement on any basis but the unacceptable one of a "common upper limit," which would make her mistress of the South Seas, the Dutch East Indies and the coast of Australia. The other parties to the agreement stayed within the 35,000-ton limit for the size of their new battleships, hoping to impose upon Japan limitation by example. The plan worked as well as it usually does. In spite of the cloak of secrecy with which Japan shrouds all her building, it soon became evident that she was constructing at least two ships of at least 40,000 tons each. In 1939 the United States accordingly invoked the escalator clause of the limitation treaty and authorized the Iowa and New Jersey of 45,000 tons.

"Actually they represent an entirely new departure in strategic ideas—something that has set all the navy men in the world talking. Perhaps it would be better to say they stand at the culminating point in the development of an idea that has been floating around in the minds of American naval officers ever since the construction of the first heavy cruiser or "treaty cruiser," developed after the Washington Conference.

"No details of these ships—the Iowa and New Jersey—have been published, except their 45,000 tons and their 16-inch guns, but a good deal can be learned from these. The width of American battleships is fixed by the size of the Panama Canal locks at the figure attained by the Colorado and the six new North Carolinas; therefore, the two new giants, nearly a third larger, must necessarily be much longer ships.

"If longer ships, they will be much faster, since speed in big ships is a function of the length-beam ratio. In fact, it is quite likely that the Iowas will have thirty-four to thirty-five knots—speed enough to let them cut down any cruiser on the seas.

"A squadron of such ships would form a fast battle wing for the United States fleet, take the head of the line in action, prevent the enemy 'crossing the T', smash up his leading ships. But two vessels do not make up a squadron, and it will be at least seven years before we can have more than two Iowas. In the meanwhile, their great speed would be as much wasted with the slower battleships as would that of the heavy cruisers. We could, therefore, expect to see them organized with a fast airplane carrier as a special striking force, and, as such, they would create an almost insoluble problem for any enemy, Pacific or Atlantic."



The U. S. S. Augusta, flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet. The Augusta is a 10,000-ton Washington Conference-type cruiser. It is now anchored in the Whangpoo off the Shanghai Bund and is a familiar sight to most of Shanghai's population, Chinese as well as foreign. The Augusta is now the headquarters or "office" of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. Admiral Hart succeeded Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, who recently retired. Admiral W. M. Glassford, who also is stationed in Shanghai, is Commander of the Yangtsze Patrol.

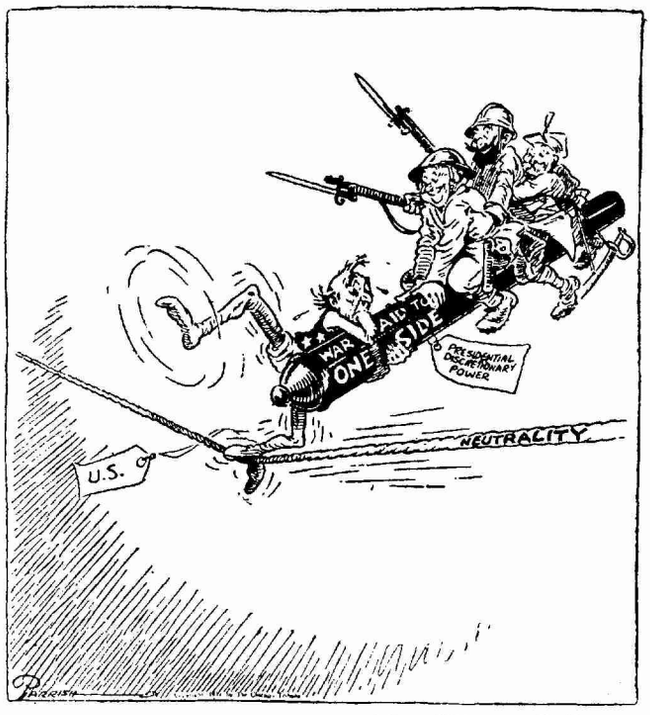
The foregoing paragraphs from Mr. Pratt's article make interesting reading in the light of the *Domei* dispatch reproduced in connection with this article alleging that the construction of the 45,000-ton ships has been postponed.

Even a limited understanding of Pacific distances and strategy indicates the significance of these new American battleships. The operating range of the whole Japanese fleet is something under 2,500 miles. With the distance from the Japanese base at Yokohama to Hawaii 3,400 miles, from Yokohama to Dutch Harbor, Alaska, more than 2,500 miles, from either Hawaii or Dutch Harbor to our Pacific Coast more than 2,000 miles,

this makes a Japanese campaign against the United States simply impossible so long as American warships float in Pearl Harbor.

But the distance from Japanese bases to Singapore is well within the range of the Japanese Fleet; that fleet is built and organized in such manner as to hold the China Seas against Britain in defense, or on attack to strike south along the China coast against the Dutch East Indies, the Malay Straits and Australia. This set of facts, to quote further from Mr. Pratt's article, "is the

Is He Losing His Balance?



The Chicago Tribune

basis of all Pacific strategy. These facts determine the characteristics of the minor ships that march behind and around the vessels of the main American battle line. For Japan's ambitions bring her into irreducible hostility to the British Empire, and the British Empire is not alone England. The British Empire is also Canada and a near threat to our safety. We must defend Canada whether we like it or not, on the merest grounds of self-interest. We could not stay out of war in which England was being defeated in the South Seas; it is even doubtful whether we could stay out of one in which British defeat was still distant . . Leaving aside the political questions of the grounds of American intervention and how long it would be delayed, it is obvious that an American campaign against Japan would be offensive on our side.

"The distance from Seattle to Dutch Harbor and from there to the Japanese islands prohibit a campaign along that apparently easy route. Japan has no interests in the north that we could hurt . . her vital lines run west across the Yellow Sea to the mainland, south to the Indies and the China coast; a fleet attacking her from the north would have to steam clear round the circuit of the islands. There is only one other line of attack open; from Hawaii through the mandated Marshalls and Carolines, to join hands with our Australian ally and roll up the Japanese lines from the south. Once that circuit were accomplished, once that blockade set up, Japan would be cut off; she must surrender or die of lack of food, oil and iron, not to mention the many less essential materials she does not have in the islands. Japanese strategy and naval construction are accordingly directed toward the prevention of such a blockade . . ."

Totalitarian War Spells the End of Democracy, Says Johnson

GENERAL Hugh S. Johnson, dynamic administrator of the N.R.A. in the early days of President Roosevelt's "New Deal", and today the author of one of the most widely-read syndicated columns in America, believes that American democracy will be doomed if the United States enters the war now raging in Europe.

His column in the New York *World-Telegram* of Sept. 26 deals with this subject in the vigorous style for which the General is noted. He supports his view that modern war, because of its totalitarian nature, spells death to democracy by referring to what has happened in Canada since that country declared war on Germany. Canada's plunge into the war, he also declares, "has laid the horror in Europe right on America's doorstep." Following are some of the livelier excerpts from his article:

"Canada today is a good pre-view of what may happen to a great American, Anglo-Saxon democracy when it goes to war. Its democracy is abandoned. It has barely sampled war, but Magna Carta is already in the ash can and the Bill of Rights is out the window.

"Freedom of speech, press and radio is gone. Canadians aren't going to bother with elections—so representative government is

The Real Blackout

The Chicago Tribune

gone. Manufacture and selling are being put under a license system. Taxes are automatically zooming—so property rights and liberty of contract are going. The government is getting ready to regulate practically all economic relations by dictatorial decree. The appalling total of all this seems to make Hitler a piker and Mussolini a maundering monk.

"And yet Canada has laid the horror in Europe on our very doorstep. She is going across the Atlantic Ocean to fight Hitler. Canada is a sovereign nation. She isn't threatened any more than we are—which is not at all. If she isn't an 'aggressor,' what is she?

"And where do we stand? If the enemy she has chosen to attack in Europe counter-attacks her here, hasn't our President said that we would not 'stand idly by'? That may not spell an 'offensive-defensive' aliance, but, from the ground of our interests, isn't it something much worse? We haven't any engagement from Canada to defend us, but this sounds like our engagement to defend her no matter what her fault may be. The Monroe Doctrine requires no such absurdity.

"Did Canada consult us on a course of war that might thus bring us in, regardless of our wish or interest? Our people haven't heard about it if she did. But is it conceivable that she would go to war in these circumstances without consulting our government? If she did, what was the answer?

"Who makes the decisions that raise our obligation to fight? Is it Canada or the British Empire, or some impulsive promise of our President or anything at all, short of the Congress of the United States representing the will of a majority of 130,000,000 people? If we do not remain neutral, cautious and alert, it may be."

Those Who Follow in the Wake of "The Army of the New Order"

(Special Correspondence)

Pengpu, Anhwei—Along with Japan's hard-boiled helmeted legions, who have poured into China by the hundreds of thousands over the past two years, have come, also, some despicable smaller legions of civilians from Japan and Korea. If present activities are indications of purpose, these hordes have been sent into China as hostages to Japan's future in the country and as sappers of the moral character and morals of the Chinese masses in the meantime.

Among them are, of course, decent citizens of both Japan and Korea, investigators of possibilities of future economic development and other honest knights of merchandise, but the element which dominates are merchants of death through heroin, prostitutes, pimps and debauchers of youth. Equipped with pocket-atlases of China and noses as keen for the scent of opportunity as those of hunting dogs, they are literally scouring the country. They are to be seen in great numbers on every train which runs in north China. Single men with their companies of slave women are "doing the towns" along the railways, and it is hard to tell which is the sideline, women or heroin, for both go inextricably together.

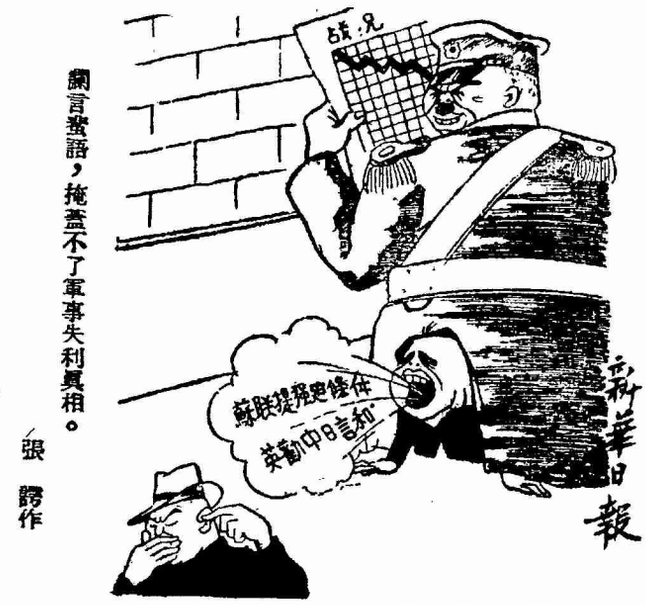
In all the large cities these agents of debauchery have settled in large numbers, but they are travelling not only along the railways, but over the countryside and establishing agents for the sale of heroin. In the cities they have opened shops and frequently in the windows of these are arrangements of empty bottles, while inside only heroin is sold. They are opening restaurants, so far as the boards which they hang out at the door goes, but inside they serve no meals. They are settling not only in the most desirable sections of the cities to which they have gone, but they are being planted, also, in the least desirable sections of the cities, and in the poorest sections they are to be seen with their families. In other words they have "dug in" for the future.

In Kaifeng alone, there are 2,000 of the worst elements of Japanese and Koreans, which ought to bring blushes of shame to the cheeks of the better elements in Japan. Of the 2,000 some 500 came from Japan and about 1,500 from Korea. Many are said to have been drafted for the war of commerce and debauchery, which is the counterpart of the military venture into China, and assigned arbitrarily to Kaifeng and other cities. These hooligans and riffraff from the Island Empire are relentless, keen-scented hunters of fortune regardless of the price in human misery. When once there, they have to make a living. Many are given quotas of heroin to sell. There are four wholesale centers in Kaifeng and innumerable retail centers for the sale of heroin (manufactured chiefly in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin).

Chinese agents—who also have to live—are being employed at wages running as high as $50 a month, plus a 10% commission. These are being sent into the country districts around the larger centers.

In Hsuchow-fu, the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railway junction town, there is a lesser number of these agents and auxiliary troops of subjection and demoralization, but in proportion to population there are as many as in Kaifeng. Tsinan, where the population is higher, has many times more. In all the larger towns, from capitals to country seats, are to be found the sellers of heroin and the pimps and their victims working hand-in-hand catering to both Chinese youths and the "soldiers of the Emperor." In the larger cities these women are posted in blatant display—in bitter contrast to Chinese rural town ideals—at the entrances of garish fronts, and they are carted up and down the railways for the comfort of the hundreds of Japanese soldiers guarding the various lines.

It seems to be the regular practice to keep these guardians of the lines of communications and supplies for the army well provided with women, beer and sake, and there is a tremendous amount of drinking among them. Travellers gather the impression of the devitalizing life which the Japanese soldiers behind the lines are experiencing. The soldiers are seen engaged at tasks beneath their powers and dignity, guarding every mile



Hsin Hua Jih Pao

Rumors and slanders can not cover up Japanese military reverses. The cartoon shows a Japanese soldier, while studying the military situation, at the same time spreading rumors on Soviet demands on China and British mediation.

of railways which the Army operates in occupied territory, against the attacks of guerrillas in the dark of night.

Much of their time is spent in idleness, devastating to character and morale, clothed in all the power that a rifle and the position of conqueror gives them, domineering over all about them, commanding them and abusing them, drinking sake, consorting with women, rotting morally, deteriorating mentally, and weary to death of the role to which they are committed.

Main role of the majority of the troops in north China now is to guard the lines of communications, but an incidental one is the protection, also, of the small merchant (legitimate) and those who deal in women and narcotics, as they plant themselves throughout the country. They are coming individually and with their families and when peace comes they plan to remain in this country as promoters of trade and—if they succeed—as controllers of the commercial life of the country. They have their shops—blinds for their present trade—which they hope to convert into legitimate centers of trade when peace agreements are signed, and they will be Japanese subjects and agents, serving as bargaining points for concessions to be wrung from China as additional price for withdrawal in part or in whole.

Moscow May Follow up European Gains by Attempts To Harvest Advantages in Eastern Asia

BY JOHN AHLERS

TORN between fear and anxious expectation, all Asia is looking to Moscow. Will Russia soon make felt her new strength also in the largest continent of the globe? Thus far the weight of Russian neo-expansionism freed from its former bonds by the Russo-German understanding and the outbreak of war in the western world, has brought pressure to bear upon Europe exclusively. Russia has reduced Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the rank almost of vassal states. She is on the eve of compelling Finland to far-reaching concessions. Indications are that immediately afterwards she will turn her attention to the Black Sea and Balkan problems. But what then?

In Asia, Russia's acquisition of an entirely new international position so far resulted only in the truce which discontinued Soviet-Japanese unofficial fighting in the Nomonhan area on the Manchurian-Mongol border. It remains to be seen in whose favor this truce will work out, for final settlement of the Nomonhan affair is still pending. It is hardly to be expected that the same Russia who in Europe acquired much additional territory, as well as important new military bases and large spheres of influence beyond her present borders, will be content in Asia with a mere reaffirmation of the *status quo*. It is easily conceivable that, on the contrary, Moscow will make determined efforts to harvest in Asia, and especially in the Far East, advantages similar to those which she recently managed to bring home in Europe.

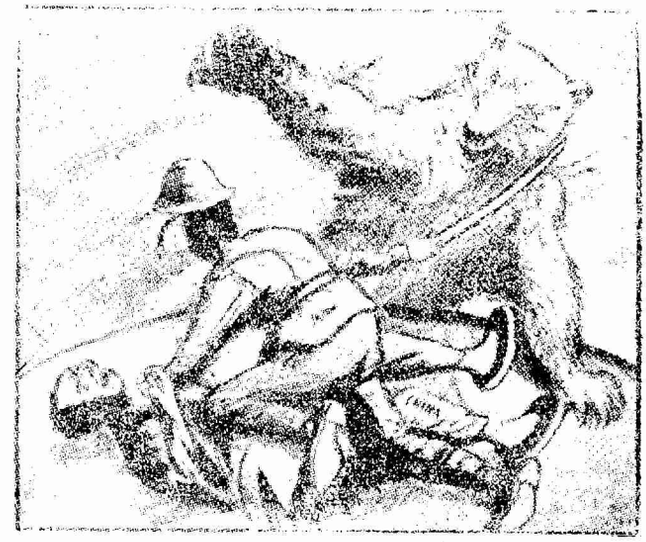
The moment reinforced Russia turns to reconsider Far Eastern issues, a series of economic and quasi-economic problems which already in the past frequently led to dangerous friction between the Soviet power and Japan, will come again into the limelight. In the Far East especially, primarily political problems so frequently are wrapped up in economic disguise, and genuine economic problems so penetrate political issues, that economic issues always occupy the forefront of the political stage much more than in Europe, where usually they remain hidden behind the political screen. Issues of this sort, likely to be raised by Russia in a no longer distant future, concern the Japanese oil concessions in North Saghalien and fishery concessions in Siberian waters; transit traffic on the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railways; the still outstanding final instalment of Japan's obligation to Russia on account of the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway; Russo-Nippon trade; Sino-Russian trade and communications; as well as yet other problems.

In the eyes of the Russians, the Japanese oil and fishery concessions in Siberian territory and waters are definitely antiquated, and ripe for abolition. They both date from the Portsmouth Treaty which was concluded almost 35 years ago to end the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. They were conditions imposed by Japan, as a then victorious country, upon Russia as a defeated nation. They constitute obvious encroachments upon Russia's rights and sovereignty. They are without reciprocity: Japan grants neither Russia nor any other country similar rights in her own territory and waters. They are contrary to present Russian legislation and economic practice. All concessions of this sort granted in Soviet Russia to foreign countries or to individual foreigners have been abolished long ago.

These Nipponese oil and fishery concessions in the Soviet area, during the past few years, were responsible for a series of serious clashes between Moscow and Tokyo. The Japanese Navy has come to consider the oil-fields in Russian North Saghalien as a sort of special oil reserve for its own benefit, and greatly resents the difficulties which arose in their exploitation by the Japanese concessionaire firm. Tokyo has been charging the Russians with sabotaging that firm and with making impossible all expansion of its activities. Moscow, on the other hand, charged the Japanese with not living up to the conditions of the oil concessions, and especially with infringing upon Russian labor legislation. The Russians made life and work so difficult for the Japanese oil men in North Saghalien, that repeatedly the latter had to discontinue production.

As regards the fishery concessions, it is the Japanese who, on the whole, have had their way. For the past few years, the Nippon-Soviet fishery dispute has been revived regularly every spring, only to be regularly postponed for another year by provisional arrangements. The heat of the dispute, however, increased every year, and early last summer the Far East seriously feared that the dispute might lead to armed conflict. Once more, the Russians gave in. But will they give in again next spring? Will Joseph Stalin, since he has started bullying half of Europe into granting Russia special privileges, be in a position, and willing, to continue granting Japan special privileges? Hardly.

Which One Will the Bear Help?



The Newark News

The Japanese pretend they cannot do without the fish they catch in Russian waters. Certain Nipponese fishery enterprises, and parts of the population of a series of coastal districts in North Japan, are largely dependent upon that catch. However, the fishing position of Japan has fundamentally changed since 1905. At that time, the concession catch in Russian waters amounted to a substantial portion of the total Japanese catch. Today, it is a very small portion only. Japan has built up, in the past 25 years, the largest fishing industry in the world, and today accounts for one out of every three fish caught anywhere in the seven seas. This is one of the reasons which make it ever more difficult for Moscow to understand why, for economic reasons, Japanese fishermen should persist in haunting Russian territorial waters, with the danger of bringing about war with Russia every spring. Russia certainly is justified in suspecting primarily political, military and naval reasons, and is therefore not likely to perpetuate the Nipponese fishery concessions.

In Manchuria, the problem of the Chinese Eastern Railway is not yet definitely settled. Soviet Russia, under pressure of the Japanese occupation of the Northeastern Provinces as well as the danger of a German attack, in 1934 sold the line to Manchukuo, withdrawing entirely from its management. Payment to Soviet Russia of the last instalment of the bargain price for the line, however, has been withheld for several years on flimsy pretexts. Thus the Russians, at any time, may argue that Japan and Manchukuo failed to live up to the conditions of the sale contract and that the latter, therefore, has to be considered null and void. It would by no means be surprising if the Japanese, realising this danger, in view of the recently improved international position of Russia, should suddenly effect the still outstanding payment for the railway.

This would not yet solve the problem completely, however.

Since the Japanese took over the C.E.R., they have practically barred the Russians from using the railroad for transit traffic between Manchuli and Vladivostock. The whole system of freight rates and general conditions on the railways in Manchuria appears to have been devised for the express purpose of making it impossible for Russia to use Manchurian communications for transit purposes between the various parts of eastern Siberia, or between Siberia and Yellow Sea ports, as well as North China proper. The moment that both Japan and Germany raise the problem of large-scale commercial intercourse by land via Siberia and Russia proper, the Japanese will not be in a position to refuse due consideration to eventual Russian demands, not only for full payment of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but also for adequate transit facilities in Manchuria in all directions.

The outbreak of the war in Europe, and the subsequent interruption of maritime trade between Germany and Japan suddenly made the Trans-Siberian Railway an asset to Soviet Russia of unprecedented importance. Both Berlin and Tokyo are vitally interested in Trans-Siberian transit traffic. Manchuria has been trapped for the current bean year 1939-40 with 1,000,000 tons of soya beans earmarked for shipment to Germany, which she cannot dispatch by sea. Japan is loaded with various other export produce for Germany. On the other hand, both Japan and Manchuria feel the interruption of their importations from Germany. A large portion of those importations covered machinery, industrial equipment and other capital goods which are absolutely indispensable and hardly replaceable by imports from other countries, for the expansion of the Nipponese iron and steel, metal, mining and chemical industries both in Japan proper as well as on the Far Eastern mainland. A mere two-months' interruption of these supplies already was sufficient to compel Japan to fundamentally revise her various industrial development projects, including the much-advertized Manchurian Five-Year Industrial Development Plan.

Both the Germans and the Japanese, immediately following the enactment of the Allied blockade against Germany, approached Soviet Russia as regards large-scale transit traffic via Siberia. The Japanese first tried to negotiate the matter with the Russian regional railway authorities in Siberia and when this attempt proved futile they directly approached the Moscow Government. Thus far, the negotiations have failed to produce any arrangement. The fact that the Russians permitted a few trial runs of freight cars with soya beans and bean oil from Manchuli to Leningrad does not prejudice the final outcome of the negotiations, and is of little relief to Manchuria and Japan. From a mere technical standpoint, the task with which Germans and Japanese would like to entrust the Trans-Siberian Railway, is enormous. The transport from Manchuli to Lenginrad of 1,000,000 tons of soya beans annually, not to speak of other Manchurian and Japanese produce, would require at least 100,000 freight carloads. With the one-way trip requiring at least a fortnight in the average, no less than 10,000 Russian freight cars would have to be continuously employed in this transport. War-strained Germany and Japan are not in a position to furnish the Russians, whose transportation system apparently is not of the first order, with additional rolling stock, and there is the additional difficulty of the broad gauge of the Russian railroad tracks.

In these circumstances, Russia would have to make a really great effort to organize large-scale Nippon-German transit traffic via Siberia and Russia proper, and certainly Russia will ask for such an effort an adequate price. It is not to be expected that the mere prospect of a large transit traffic revenue will satisfy Moscow. As regards Japan, Moscow is likely to combine the Trans-Siberian transit problem with other Russo-Japanese economic issues, viz., the oil and fishery concessions and the Chinese Eastern Railway, and possibly yet other questions.

It was only a few months ago that the Tokyo press advertised the Japanese project to construct a direct railway line from the Gulf of Chihli to the Tatung mines in North Shansi as the beginning of the construction of a huge anti-Komintern Railway to be extended beyond Tatung via Mongolia, Sinkiang, the Pamir and Afghanistan into Persia and Iraq into Baghdad. Absurd and silly projects like this one, as a matter of course, will have to be abandoned if Japan really expects to arrive with Soviet Russia at a working arrangement securing substantial Nippon-German transit traffic via Siberia. The whole Nipponese idea of driving deep into Central Asia a westward wedge between Soviet Russia and Free China will have to be completely abandoned, or Japan and Russia will have to clash. Reinforced Russia of today, eager to provide for her greater security by subjecting to her influence the countries immediately beyond her border, certainly will not permit the Japanese to establish further military bases along the southern frontiers of Siberia. Russia will insist more strongly than ever before upon unimpaired direct access to Free China, and will oppose any Japanese attempt to cut the various Sino-Russian trade routes which at present, via Sinkiang, the Gobi and Inner Mongolia, converge upon Lanchow in Kansu Province.

In all of the above circumstances, it would appear that Japan has to give in considerably to Soviet Russia in most of the economic issues pending between the two countries, if Tokyo really desires tolerable relations with

"Hope We Can Be Neutral"

Harry B. Price in the New Yorker

Moscow. Should Japan, on the other hand, continue to show an uncompromising attitude on those issues, she not only is unlikely to be permitted large-scale use of the Trans-Siberian Railway for commercial intercourse with Germany, but she also will expose herself to heavy pressure by the strengthened and self-reliant Russia of today. Stalin and his regime appear to be definitely out for winning increased domestic prestige by means of increased aggressiveness in the field of foreign affairs, and whatever additional prestige they may have secured recently in Europe might be easily lost again if they continued to back down before Japan.

Germany Hints at Attempted Invasion of England As Peace Mediation Effort Proves Futile

FOR the first time since the days of Napoleon an attempt may be made to invade England, if hints from Berlin prove to have any real significance. The possibility of such an invasion was mentioned last Sunday by the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* when it stated that "there is no divine law that the island of the 'chosen people' should be immune for all time from the entry of enemy forces." The paper added that "the chances for an invasion (of England) may change with surprising suddenness. The future will show whether an island largely denuded of its fighting forces is still unassailable."

This threat of invasion followed closely upon rejection by Britain and France of the peace mediation offer made by King Leopold of the Belgians and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Prime Minister Chamberlain foreshadowed the official British rejection of the offer in a speech delivered in his behalf by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a Mansion House luncheon on Nov. 9. "Since we have been compelled to take up arms, we shall not lay them down until we are assured that Europe is freed from the threats that have so long paralyzed the life of her peoples," he said. Referring to the offer of the Belgian and Netherlands sovereigns, Mr. Chamberlain said that the lofty motives actuating the offer were appreciated, but he doubted whether there would be a satisfactory response from Herr Hitler in view of past experience. Before replying to the offer, however, the British Government would consult with the Dominions and the Allies. This war, he continued was the strangest of wars. In the form in which it had hitherto been waged, it must seem to be no war at all, but rather a sort of siege. They did not know, he added, how long this phase would last, or whether at any moment it might change into a violent conflict.

The official British reply to the peace mediation offer was contained in identical notes sent by King George to King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina. The main point of the reply was in the final sentence, which read: "Should your majesties be able to communicate to me any proposals of such character as to afford a real prospect of achieving the purpose I have described (redemption of Europe from a perpetually recurring fear of German aggression), I can say at once that my Governments would give them their most earnest consideration." President Lebrun of France replied in similar vain.

Mr. Chamberlain's prediction that there would be no satisfactory response from Herr Hitler came true early this week, when the Fuehrer, according to reports, "politely" rejected the Belgian-Netherlands offer of mediation. Nazi circles, *United Press* reported, took the stand that Anglo-French insistence on the restoration of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland was "stupid" and that in view of this insistence it would be impossible to conduct discussions on the basis of the Belgian-Netherlands offer. Meanwhile, the Netherlands premier, Dr. D. J. de Geer, in a broadcast speech on Nov. 13, said that a new peace effort would be made "in due time." A new dawn for Europe, he declared, must originate with neutrals. The more countries remained neutral, the greater the possibility of Europe being saved from ruin.

The growingly precarious position of leading European neutrals has been a prominent feature of the war news during the past week. Numerous signs indicate the possibility of an early invasion of Finland by Stalinist Russia, and violations of Belgian and Netherlands neutrality either by Germany or by the Allies. The Finnish delegation which was in Moscow negotiating with the Stalin government regarding the latter's territorial and military demands has been recalled, without any settlement being reached. In a statement issued in Helsinki, the Finnish Foreign Minister announced that numerous concessions offered by Finland to the Soviet had failed to satisfy the Stalin government. Stalin's press has been conducting a strong agitation against Finland, charging that country with trying to "instigate war." This familar accusation, so frequently the cover for hostile acts, is widely interpreted as the prelude to Soviet military action against Finland.

New Style Boomerang

Wall Street Journal

Equally acute is the position of the Netherlands and Belgium. Last week, fearing a possible German invasion, the Netherlands government ordered the flooding of large frontier areas. Germany, it may be recalled, guaranteed the neutrality of the Netherlands and since the war started has repeatedly reiterated her intention to respect that country's position as a neutral. Reports of an imminent German invasion seem largely to have

originated with the British propaganda department and may be the pretext under which the Allies themselves intend to terminate the neutrality of the Netherlands in order to strike at Germany across a terrain which does not possess the obstacle of a formidable Siegfried Line. Such an invasion would also be calculated to forestall a German march to Holland's seaboard, where bases could be established for more effective air raids on England and a posible grand-scale attempt to invade the island kingdom.

Light was shed on this subject by a *United Press* dispatch from Brussels on Nov. 12, which quoted reliable sources to the effect that if Germany invaded Holland, the Belgian Government will allow British and French troops to cross Belgium. One way or another, it seems that these two neutrals are soon to be drawn into the struggle, and in view of all the circumstances there can be little doubt that they will be fighting on the side of the Allies against Germany. The war on the Western Front will then be on in real earnest. The "strangest of wars" will become the nightmare horror which mankind's rulers have been preparing for these past 25 years.

Southeastern Europe will also be drawn into the holocaust. The small Balkan states, endeavoring to preserve themselves from absorption by Nazi Germany and Stalinist Russia, are reported to be banding together in a "peace bloc." The participants are said to be Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. According to an *Associated Press* dispatch from Bucharest, they have agreed to refrain from precipitating disputes that might lead to hostilities between them, and also to forego territorial claims upon each other for the duration of the present war.

Whether this "united front" will prove in any way effectual in warding off attack, remains to be seen. Rumania, apparently, fears Stalinist Russia more than Nazi Germany. It was reported last week that Rumanian troops had begun to evacuate Bessarabia for the strategic second line of defense along the Pruth River, leaving only small garrisons in the northeastern province wrested by Rumania from Russia after the last world war. This action, according to official circles in Bucharest, was being taken to prevent the Soviet Union from seizing the presence of Rumanian troop concentrations in Bessarabia as a pretext for invading the territory. The Pruth River formed the Rumanian-Russian frontier prior to 1914.

A dramatic story was furnished the world on Nov. 8 when Chancellor Hitler narrowly missed assassination by prematurely leaving the Buergerbrau Beer Hall in Munich—scene of his ill-starred 1923 putsch—where he had been attending the annual reunion of the Nazi Old Guard. The Fuehrer had delivered a speech in which he declared that Germany would never capitulate to the Allied Powers, and had left the beer hall cellar only a few minutes when a terrific explosion in the attic of the building, presumably caused by a time-bomb, blasted the structure and caused the ceiling of the celler where the Nazi Old Guard were gathered to cave in. A number of Nazis were killed and many others injured.

The Nazi press charged that there were "foreign sources" behind the explosion, but this suggestion was ridiculed in the Allied press. It is well-known that premises visited by Hitler are always thoroughly searched by the Gestapo before the Fuehrer enters and it is not likely that a time-bomb could have been installed in the building without it being discovered. Hence a theory that the explosion was engineered by the Gestapo in order to increase the Fuehrer's prestige and to show the utter wickedness of Germany's enemies. It is also thought possible that Hitler may have engineered the plot for the additional reason that it would be a convenient way of ridding himself of certain of his unwanted followers,

Rumania and Turkey Feel German-Soviet Collaboration

Acme Map in Newsweek

but against this there is the fact that no really prominent Nazis were among the dead or wounded, and there has been no indication that they were even present at the beer hall celebration. Yet another explanation advanced is that the explosion was "genuine" and that it was prepared by German opponents of the Nazi regime.

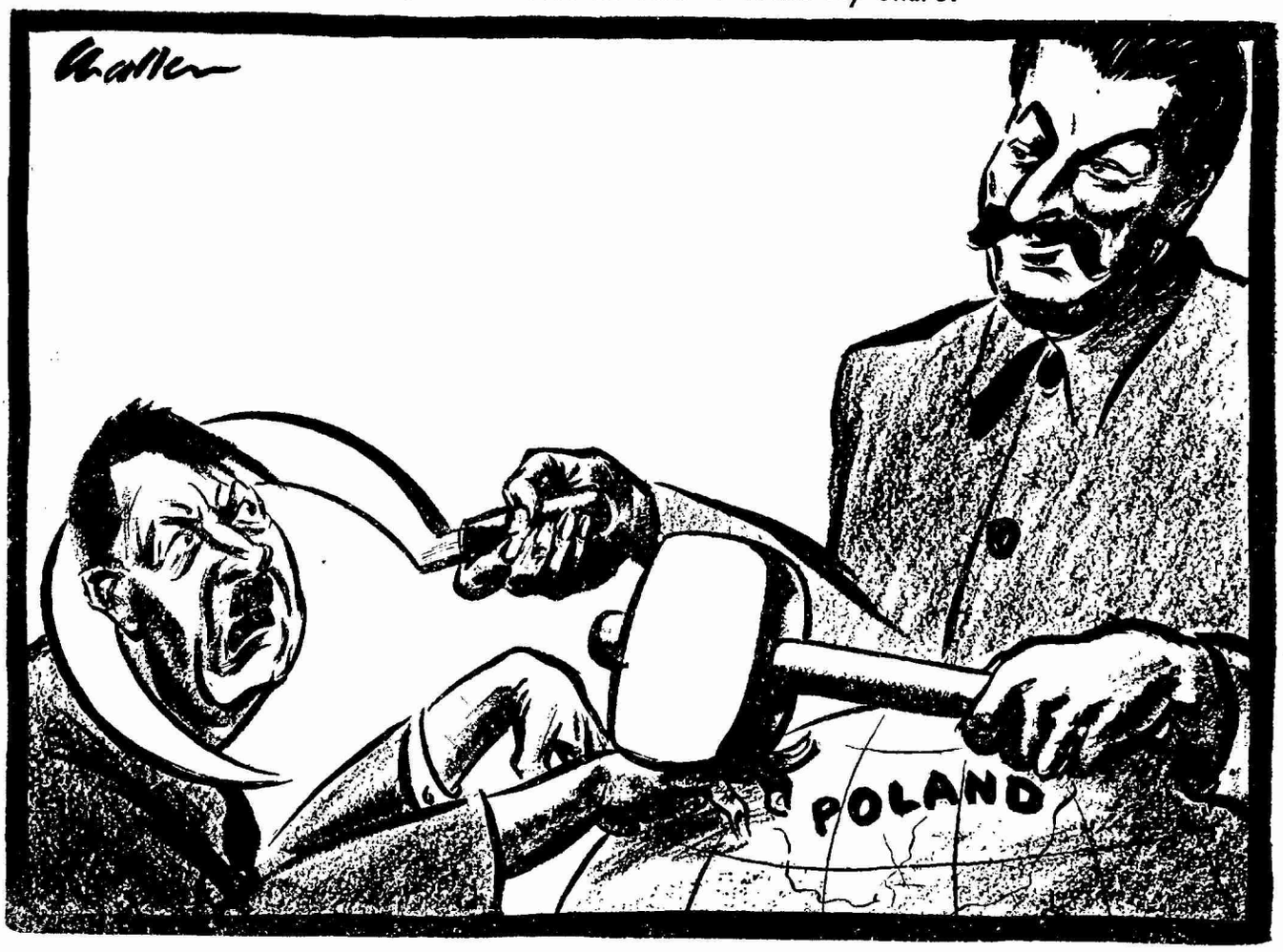
Since the explosion, thousands of persons have been arrested in Germany and placed in prisons and concentration camps. This fact suggests yet another possible explanation of the blast, namely, that it was engineered to provide a pretext for the mass arrest of disaffected Germans, whose numbers have swelled considerably due to the growing hardships occasioned by the war. Hugh Gibson, former American Ambassador to Germany, speaking before the Philadelphia Forum last week, predicted "unusual and rapid developments" in Germany as a result of the widespread discontent.

Hitler's escape (?) from the attempt (?) to assassinate him brought forth an unusual crop of congratulatory messages from the heads of other states. Premier Molotov of the U.S.S.R., once a valiant knight of demcracy and workers' rights, sent a felicitous message to the "bloody assassin of the proletariat" and expressed thankfulness that the Fuehrer had survived. Similar messages were sent by King Carol of Rumania, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (despite her fears of a German invasion), King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini of Italy, King Leopold of the Belgians (he also fears a German invasion!) and Dr. H. H. Kung, president of the Executive Yuan in China.

Dr. Kung, according to a local report, not only expressed to the Fuehrer his "deep satisfaction" at the latter's "lucky escape" but also recalled his memories of pleasant hours with Hitler at Berchtesgaden in 1937. He presented to Hitler his "heartiest wishes for long life with luck, health and security."

Britain and France did no congratulating, but a humorous footnote to the whole affair was furnished by a *United Press* dispatch from Washington which quoted Secretary of State Cordell Hull as saying that the United States would await an official report on the Munich explosion before deciding whether to congratulate Hitler on his escape. One can sympathize with Secretary Hull in not wanting to congratulate the Fueheer on his escape from an infernal machine that the Fuehrer himself might have had planted for weighty state reasons. But why congratulate Hitler at all if devotion to the cause of "democracy" is more than just an empty phrase?

"Please, Adolf—Not So Fast—I Want My Share!"



London Tribune

Russian Emigres Here Anxious About Soviet-Japanese Pact

THE Soviet occupation of part of Poland, plus establishment of Soviet military and political influence in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, plus Soviet ultimatums to Finland, Hungary Rumania, in all of which countries reside large numbers of Russian emigres, has aroused serious apprehension in the Russian community at Shanghai.

A report that Stalin had offered to exchange a large number of Lithuanians residing in Russia for some 50,000 Russians residing in Lithuania created considerable excitement among emigre communities everywhere, but particularly in Shanghai where reside large numbers of Russians who are avowed political enemies of the U. S. S .R.

Although large numbers of the younger members of the Russian community have announced their allegience to the Soviet Union and have registered at the Soviet Consulate, most of the

older members of the community still profess adherence to the cause of the late Czar and pray in the numerous orthodox churches here for the downfall of the Stalin regime. Even last week, large numbers of local White Russians assembled at the Russian Club and listened to a speech by Gen. D. G. Sycheff who assured his listeners that the day of retribution is not far off, that the ruble was worthless, the peasants dissatisfied and the last five year plan a failure. Nov. 7, observed as a holiday throughout Sovietland, was observed in Shanghai's Russian community as a day of Russian sorrow and mourning for the "assassinated Martyr-Czar Nicholas II and the Royal Family and for the thousands who fell fighting for the Faith, the Czar and the Motherland."

Russians here are speculating that if Russian emigres in the Baltic states and elsewhere in Europe are to be surrendered into Soviet hands, what about the Russian community here in the event of the signing of a Soviet-Japanese pact? Charles Metzler, chairman of the Russian community here, in a recent interview in the pro-Japanese *Shanghai Zaria*, described the reported Lithuanian-Soviet deal as "unprecedented and a crying injustice equivalent to the passing of a death sentence." Other leaders in the Russian community expressed similar sentiments.

The Russian community in Shanghai heretofore has felt more or less secure against Soviet interference. Many, particularly of the older generation, have joined the Japanese-fostered "Anti-Comintern Committees," headed by the old Cossack bandit Semenov, which cooperated with the Japanese militarists in Manchuria, north China and elsewhere in persecuting Russian Jews and members of the Russian communities professing allegience to the U. S. S. R. Now they are wondering what may happen in the event Japan signs up with the Soviet Union. Would such an agreement include suppression of anti-Stalinist sentiment in Russian communities in the Fast East. Stalin's action in closing all Soviet consulates in Japanese-occupied territory and withdrawing the consular officials to Japan was regarded here as Soviet recognition of Japan's belligerency. Up to the present the Russian emigres have depended upon the protection provided by the British and French Concessions and garrisons in China. What may happen in the event of withdrawal of the garrisons and collapse of the Concessions is a matter of serious concern to all foreigners, but particularly to the Russian emigres.

Panay Memorial Fund Receives Substantial Boost

Two weeks ago *The Review* received a letter from a reader suggesting the inauguration of "Panay Christmas Fund" for Chinese orphans. The writer of the letter, who desired to remain anonymous, showed his good faith by starting the fund with a contribution of $200. As a result of an editorial reference to the subject in our issue of Nov. 11 (Page 382), the following further contributions to the fund have been received:

Original Contribution (anonymous)	$200
H. C. Varnum	5
George Stevenson	5
C. N. Conway	5
L. Anderson	5
Anonymous (additional)	200
Total to date	$420

The *China Weekly Review* has agreed to assume responsibility for the distribution of the Panay Christmas Fund, half of which is to be given to Miss Henderson's Orphanage in Shanghai and half to the orphanage for children of war veterans maintained by Madame Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking. It is of interest to note that each of those making the $5 contributions noted above have agreed to make a monthly donation of a similar amount. Also, each has promised to get a new member within the month.

Others interested in contributing to the Panay Christmas Fund and thereby becoming, automatically, a member of the PanayMemorial Association, are urged to send their remittances to *The Review* as soon as possible. Be sure to indicate "Panay Christmas Fund" on the envelope.

The U.S.S. Panay Memorial Association, American World War Veterans, held a meeting on Nov. 11 at the Fleet Reserve Club and voted unanimously to change the form of organization as indicated in the following resolutions:

1—The name, "U. S. S. Panay Memorial Association, American Veterans," is changed to read, "U. S. S. Panay Memorial Asso-tion."

2—The rules are hereby altered, and the Association, under its new name, becomes a charitable body. Membership will be open to any man or woman interested in charity for orphans.

3—After all expenses of the U. S. S. Panay Memorial Association, World War Veterans, were paid, the balance, amounting to to $5, was turned over to the fund for orphan children.

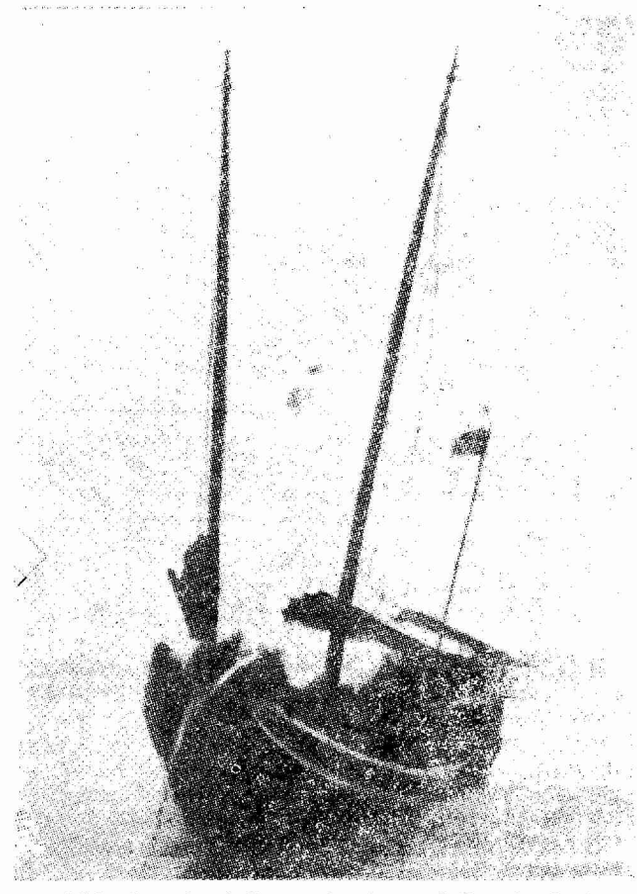
4—With this action the U. S. S. Panay Memorial Association, American World War Veterans, ceases to exist. The new organization will, at a future date, hold a meeting and elect new officers to replace those elected to the previous body whose terms have expired.

Epic Sea Adventure Ends When Lost Junk Reaches Vancouver

"MEN against the sea"—to be precise, five men and one woman. In this story, unlike many comparable stories of the days of sailing ships, the sea did not triumph. The five men and the woman triumphed. That is the story of Capt. John Anderson, former Yangtsze skipper, his 25-year-old Russian wife and a crew of four whose Chinese junk the *Taiping* was sighted off Vancouver Island on Oct. 3 after being lost on the Pacific for 105 days, during which it battled a raging typhoon, coming through it battered but still afloat.

The *Taiping* cast off from Shanghai on April 7 of this year for San Francisco, returned to port for a repair to the auxiliary motor, then managed to get to Japan. Twice the frail wooden craft had to put back into Japanese ports. Finally it got out into the Pacific.

Men and a Junk Against the Sea



This Associated Press wirephoto of Captain Anderson's junk, the Taiping, was taken Oct. 3 when the frail craft was sighted off Vancouver Island after being lost on the Pacific for 105 days.

On July 14 it was sighted by the ss.. *President Coolidge* 600 miles east of Yokohama, receiving a fresh food supply from the liner. From then on it was lost until sighted by a Coast Survey cutter off Vancouver nearly three months later.

"Almost hysterical, they were waving white rags on long bamboo poles and shouting 'we're lost," the commander of the cutter related. "They didn't know a war is on in Europe," he said. "When we told them, someone shouted, 'Why we've got a German aboard and he's at the helm."

The *Taiping* was down to its last meager food supplies—a small quantity of rice and 20 gallons of water. Food was sent to the junk from the cutter and one of the junk's crew seized a loaf of bread and bit at it ravenously. Commander Jones of the cutter said the five men and one woman were in good physical condition despite their hazardous trip. The woman was strong and agile, he stated. All the men were heavily bearded.

Captain Anderson told how the *Taiping* had encountered Richard Halliburton's junk, the *Sea Dragon*, out in the Pacific. The two junks sailed together until they ran into a typhoon. When the storm passed, Halliburton's junk was nowhere to be seen and the *Taiping*, badly battered by wind and wave, continued on her way.

A legal *Finis* was written to the colorful life of Richard Halliburton, renowned author and adventurer, on Oct. 4, the day after the *Taiping* limped into Vancouver. A jury in Memphis, Tennessee, hearing a suit involving his insurance, decided that the *Sea Dragon* had gone down in a typhoon on March 23 or 24, carrying Halliburton to a watery grave.

Picture of Hangchow Under Japanese Occupation

BY T. S. M.

THE famous Lake City of Hangchow has long been known as a resort noted for its scenic beauty, its serene landscape, its enchanting atmosphere, and also as a center of Chinese industries and handicrafts. I visited Hangchow recently in order to see how well the Japanese, who have been in occupation for more than two years, are ruling this Lake City. Nothing but facts are set down here, and others may confirm these facts for themselves by paying Hangchow a visit.

After a strict search by the Japanese military authoriies, the train rumbled out of Shanghai and I was on my way to Hangchow. To my surprise, the windows of the coaches were ordered to be closed because, I learned later, the Japanese did not want the prying eyes of the passengers to see too much of the pill-boxes that have been set up along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. Our train left for Hangchow with a strong contingent of Japanese railway guards. The locomotive driver, conductors and inspectors were all Japanese. Only the coolies were Chinese.

Japanese Eye Passengers

While I sat in my second class compartment trying to guess what Hangchow would look like, Japanese conductors paced back and forth through the compartments. They glanced at me surreptitiously through the corners of their eyes and I assumed an air of absolute innocence, to give them the impression that I was on my way to honor one of the Hangchow puppets with a visit.

There are several stations between Shanghai and Hangchow. The three biggest of them are Sungkiang, Kashing and Lingping. At the Lingping station I saw four railway coaches badly burnt and a few workmen and carpenters doing the repair work. I learned later that Chinese guerrillas had damaged them with hand grenades a few days before.

In about six hours our train arrived at Hangchow. On the platform I saw about a dozen Chinese gendarmes keeping watch over incoming passengers, examining their luggage and searching their persons. A party of women police was also in attendance to search incoming women passengers.

Sleuth on the Job

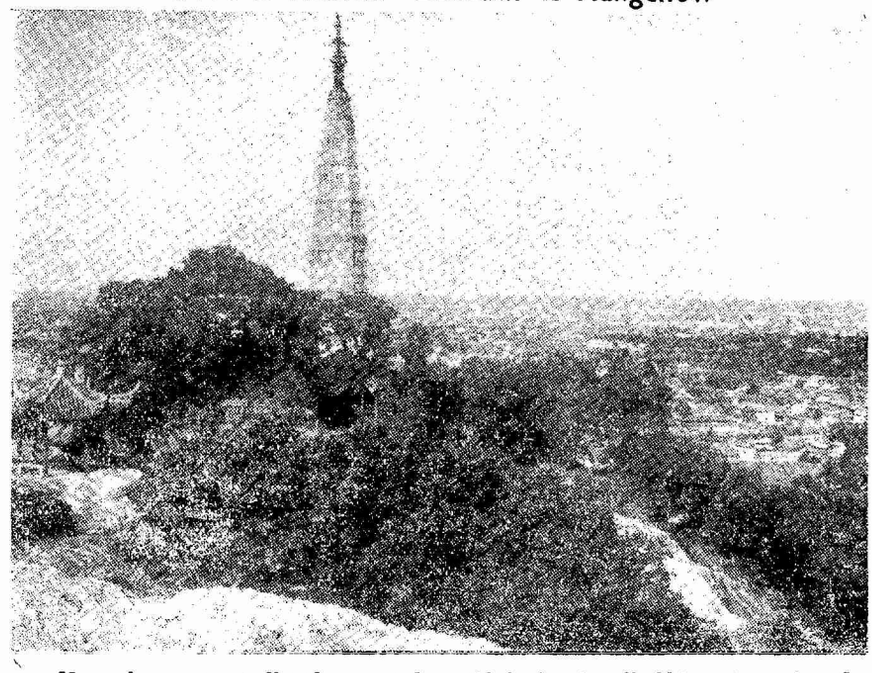
Looking around, I spotted a foreigner, whom I took to be an American missionary. He had come to the station to greet a lady friend. After her luggage had been searched, the pair went off, closely followed by a Japanese sentry who eyed them rather suspiciously.

All told, there were fewer than 300 passengers who arrived in Hangchow with me on the same train. We were ordered off to a side room in the station, where we were to receive vaccination. I had got my vaccination papers from Shanghai before I set out on my journey, but that was not considered good enough. My vaccination papers were torn to shreds by one of the Japanese assistants. There were five Japanese nurses, two or three doctors and a few Chinese assistants in the room.

I had decided to take a slow stroll in order to survey the city more carefully. That night I went to lodge at a Chinese hotel. It cost me only $1.50 a day, without meals.

To my amazement, I found the city swarming with Japanese soldiers and sentries. I learned that Hangchow had been in a state of siege during the past two years. One could not walk for 20 paces without encountering a Japanese sentry, who, with rifle drawn, would eye the passers-by carefully.

"Above Is Heaven—Beneath Is Hangchow"



Hangchow, reputedly the most beautiful city in all China, is under the heel of the Japanese invaders. They have destroyed much, but the imperishable scenic enchantments of the Lake City still beckon to travellers.

Not Safe After Dark

At about 8 p.m. I told the hotel keeper that I was going out for a stroll as soon as I had finished dinner. He warned me against straying away too far from the hotel. I could not see much to arouse my curiosity because the streets were dimly lit. I retired to the hotel about an hour later.

Rifle firing was heard from afar shortly after 10 p.m. that night, and this was repeated intermittently almost till dawn. The hotel keeper told me that this was nothing unusual, because several thousand Chinese troops were surrounding Hangchow. The Japanese soldiers dared not venture more than two *li* from the city perimeter, he said. I also learned that the Chinese troops surrounding Hangchow belonged to the units commanded by General Ku Chu-tung.

The following morning, I woke up quite late. I had no definite plan where to go, but finally decided to see the business center. I found my way to Yenling Road, the "Nanking Road" of Hangchow, which is located by the famous West Lake. Here I found whole rows of Japanese shops and cafes staffed by middle-aged assistants and waitresses, Chinese restaurants, and hotels, Japanese-owned stores selling an assortment of Japanese goods, toys and piecegoods, and Japanese pharmacies. Many Japanese soldiers in uniform were to be seen strolling along Yenling Road, and I learned later that this was the case almost every day. I tried to get into the company of some Chinese with whom I could talk freely, but to my dismay I only saw crowds of coolies, wretched women and girls and old men, who were, to my mind, illiterate or ignorant. They were the ones who patronized the Japanese shops, if they were patronized at all. Of course, the Chinese puppets were regarded as belonging to the "educated class" of people. But more of them later.

Chiang Mansion Occupied

From the bank of the Lake near Yenling Road, I could see General Chiang Kai-shek's semi-modern mansion standing on a hillock. I was told by my hotel keeper that the Japanese military authorities have converted the mansion into a working office. The Japanese military leaders in Hangchow, however, all stay in

the Sun Sun Hotel, which is very heavily guarded, day and night.

Everywhere I went, posters advocating the early restoration of peace, and anti-Soviet and anti-British placards greeted my eyes. I could easily divine that those posters and placards had been put up by the Japanese, for the slogans were in very queer Chinese. None of the Chinese, as far as I could perceive, appeared to take those posters and placards very seriously. It seemed to me that the Japanese officers and men and their Chinese puppets were more eager for peace than the general Chinese populace in Hangchow. This might also be true with other Japanese-occupied cities.

The Puppet Leaders

Wu Nien-chung (吳念中) formerly a teacher of the Nan Fang Academy in Shanghai, is the "Mayor" of Hangchow. I knew Mr. Wu well before the outbreak of the hostilities, but I did not choose to pay my respects to him when I was in the city. The Commissioner of Finance is Hsu Cheng-ta (許成達), formerly director of the Salt Inspectorate of Anhwei province. He was dismissed by T. V. Soong, when the latter was Finance Minister, on the ground of corruption. Instead of using his full name, Mr. Hsu now calls himself just Hsu Ta, by dropping his middle name.

As far as I could find out, the monthly revenue derived by the "Hangchow Municipal Government" amounts to about $40,000, but I had no way of finding out what was the municipal government's monthly budget. Revenue is derived from business taxes, municipal licences issued to business and commercial houses, hotels, restaurants and brothels. I did not see any gambling or opium dens in Hangchow during my visit. Perhaps I missed the quarters where they are located.

The striking feature is that during the whole of my visit, I did not see any even moderately well-dressed person, except the puppet officials, some of whom wear the Chungshan uniform. I found the palatial mansions and big residential houses of wealthy Chinese completely deserted. The doors of some of the houses had been removed, by whom and for what purpose I do not know.

Disturbed by Prostitutes

During my four days' stay in Hangchow, I was every night disturbed by prostitutes who make it a practice to solicit in hotels and restaurants. At night I had many Japanese soldiers for my companions in the same hotel. They all had rooms in the hotel, and prostitutes were invited to entertain them. For $3.00 a Japanese soldier could have a prostitute entertain him for a whole night, the hotel keeper told me later. In my humble opinion, the women soliciting along Nanking Road in Shanghai at night beat the Hangchow prostitutes "hollow" as far as looks are concerned. The hotel keeper told me that one never sees even the "medium class" prostitutes in Hangchow. They all fled to Shanghai to escape from the Japanese. This proves in what terror most of the Chinese, except those compelled by circumstances to remain, hold the Japanese soldiers.

During the entire length of my visit in Hangchow, I never saw any other foreign goods but Japanese. Even the famous Chinese handicraft products, which were to be had before the hostilities broke out, were conspicuous by their absence. I could only obtain Japanese cigarettes and not Chinese or British or American cigarettes.

In many of the Japanese cafes in Hangchow, I saw a great number of middle-aged Japanese waitresses. I was told, although this could not be confirmed, that these women had come from Japan under the auspices of the Japanese military authorities. They were said to be the wives of Japanese soldiers who had fallen in battle. They were sent to Hangchow to entertain those who are still living. The scores of cafes provided opportunities for match-making between Japanese soldiers and the waitresses.

There is a Chinese theater and a Sino-Japanese owned cinema in Hangchow, but they were quite deserted. The dramatic plays and the cinema, I was told, are designed to conduct propaganda to convert the ignorant Chinese populace to the "New Order." How far this sort of propaganda has succeeded, I could not discern. I found that the people strongly disliked the Japanese, but they were generally optimistic. The coolies and farmers had known sufferings before the outbreak of the hostilities, and they are now thrown into conditions which could not be much worse than before. They are all as indigent as ever.

One thing that struck me was the great number of Chinese urchins able to speak a few words of Japanese. They could make themselves understood in their conversations with the Japanese soldiers. They are ignorant, but intelligent.

Now a Dead City

My visit to Hangchow has brought home to me the fact that the city is now dead. It is silent as a tomb, except for intermittent firing which can be distinctly heard at night. The Japanese officers and men, and the Japanese petty merchants and retailers, more than the Chinese coolies and farmers, have prayed for an early restoration of peace. The many posters and placards which greeted my eyes almost everywhere in the city were eloquent testimony to this peace desire among the Japanese. I had gone to Hangchow to find out how well the Japanese "conquerors" had been able to rule the city, and I came to the conclusion that the city has suffered, and the Japapnese themselves have suffered the most from the Japanese misrule.

And who are the puppet officials? They are a dejected, hopeless class of Chinese, most of them advanced in age. They knew that to become puppets would be a great gamble, but in gambling there was still a chance to make good money, if they could not make the money elsewhere by legitimate means. And it is to this class of Chinese that the Japanese authorities have entrusted the task of "leading the Chinese people" to establish a "new order in East Asia." Hangchow is more a liability to the Japanese military authorities than an asset. The armies in occupation have to be fed and kept contented. How to do this must have been worrying the Japanese most of all. Had the "scorched earth" policy been applied to Hangchow, it might have proven to be more burdensome for the Japanese to "maintain peace and order" in Hangchow. But the palatial mansions and beautiful residential houses have been left intact. These houses, I learned, have been denuded of their beautiful modern furniture and all other appurtenances.

Brought No Profit

The Japanese troops have been in occupation in Hangchow for more than two years, and they have found out that this has brought them no profit. If a "new order" should rise in the desolate and dead city of Hangchow, it will not be the Japanese, but the Chinese, who will build it.

I had gone to Hangchow in search of beauty and to get in touch with intelligent-looking persons, and in this my trip must be adjudged most disappointing. The Chinese bourgeoisie with whom the Japanese desire to enter into "sincere" cooperation, have deserted Hangchow as if it were a plague spot, and this is another clear proof that Chinese national unity and solidarity must sooner or later break the Japanese stamina.

Italian Mission Badly Damaged in Air Raids

Reports from Sian, capital of Shensi province, state that the Italian Catholic Mission at Nancheng, southwestern Shensi, was badly damaged during Japanese air raids on Oct. 25 and 30. According to a *United Press* dispatch from Chungking, the director of the Mission, Sgr. Marius Civelli, has requested the Italian Government to lodge a protest with the Japanese Government and demand reparation.

Anti-Overcoat Drive Launched in Japan

Imposing yet another hardship on the war-harrassed population, an anti-cane-carrying, overcoat and hat-wearing campaign was launched in Tokyo on Nov. 11, according to the *Miyako Shimbun*. The sponsor of the movement to compel Tokyo residents to shiver this winter is the Anti-Overcoat Wearing Society, which, according to the paper, believes that the people of Japan should show their respect in the way indicated for the hardships suffered by Japanese soldiers on the China fronts. The Society, it is stated, will station authority-armed pests on the streets of Tokyo to urge the people to discard their overcoats, hats and canes.

Air Incident in Tonking Gulf Seen Tied With Nippon Navy Activity

NIPPON TROOPS EFFECT LANDING NEAR PAKHOI

A Japanese Army unit, protected and assisted by Japanese warships, effected a landing in the vicinity of Pakhoi, southwestern Kwangtung, in the early morning of Nov. 15. Pakhoi is the last Chinese port of any consequence still open to the Chinese Government. According to *Domei*, the Japanese forces are sweeping forward rapidly in the direction of Pakhoi and encountering only feeble resistance. In Chungking, however, it was declared that Chinese coastal defense forces had annihilated some of the Japanese forces and were stubbornly resisting the Japanese advance. A Navy spokesman in Tokyo declared that military operations in the Pakhoi area were designed to reinforce the closure of the Chinese coast. The capture of Pakhoi, he said, was imminent.

AN Anglo - Japanese incident, which might have had tragic results, occurred on the morning of Nov. 8 when Japanese naval aircraft forced down the airliner *Dardanus* of British Imperial Airways in the Gulf of Tonking on the ground that the British machine had flown near Waichow Island in defiance of Japanese restrictions on aerial navigation in that zone. The plane was flying from Bangkok to Hongkong and had three passengers aboard.

Three Japanese planes intercepted the British airliner. Later, they flew the three passengers and the crew to Canton, whence they were able to proceed to Hongkong. On arrival in the British colony, the passengers declared, according to *United Press*, that the Nippon fliers had made every effort to shoot down the British plane, and that only the masterful skill of the Australian pilot, Captain J. N. Wilson, had saved them from disaster. Captain Wilson, they said, put the *Dardanus*, an old De Haviland plane, through every aerial stunt to avoid a crash. The Japanese Consul in Hongkong was said to have admitted that the plane was struck by bullets.

Flew at 4,000 Feet

Captain Wilson later revealed that he had been flying his machine at a height of 4,000 feet near Waichow when the Japanese attacked. They were ten miles from Waichow Island when the incident occurred.

The British airliner carried mail, which the Japanese took to Canton and later to Hongkong aboard a Japanese steamer. It did not appear to have been tampered with or damaged, the British authorities said.

The incident involving the Imperial Airways plane followed recent reports from South China of increased Japanese naval activity in the Gulf of Tonking which has caused renewed tension at Pakhoi, in southern Kwangtung. Waichow Island lies about 35 miles due south of Pakhoi. According to the Hongkong correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, the number of Japanese warships in the region has risen from 12 to 17. Fearing a Japanese landing, the population of Pakhoi were reported on Nov. 4 to be evacuating to the interior, while Kwangsi troops were said to be arriving in large numbers at a point northwest of Limchow as a precautionary measure against possible Japanese attack.

Kwangsi Towns Bombed

Repeated Japanese air attacks have lately been made against such Kwangsi towns as Lungchow, Chennankwan, Nanning and Kweilin and these were believed to herald some concerted Japanese move, to be started in the region of Pakhoi. Lungchow and Chennankwan were bombed most severely and frequently, apparently because they are the main centers for communication with French Indo-China.

On Nov. 11, according to a *Kuo Min* report from Shiukwan, a Chinese air squadron raided Japanese positions at Canton. They dropped about 20 bombs on the city's outskirts and claimed to have hit and destroyed several Japanese military depots and barracks. All the machines returned safely to their undisclosed base, despite Japanese anti-aircraft fire, it was asserted.

Comparative quiet has reigned during the past week on other war fronts in China. According to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Tsaoyang on Nov. 11, the Japanese were rushing reinforcements and military supplies to the Anlu-Suihsien - Yingshan area in northern Hupeh. This was believed to presage a new drive on Chinese positions in the Tahung and Tungpai mountains.

Landslide in Japanese Mine Takes Heavy Toll

Thiry-four men were killed, 48 injured and 43 were missing as the result of a landslide which took place on Nov. 10 in the Matsuo sulphur mine in Iwate Prefecture, Japan. An official report said that 246 miners were in the pits when the cave-in occurred, but 121 were rescued. The day following the disaster, 500 men, including 60 Army engineers, were reported to be groping their way through the gas-filled galleries of the Matsuo mine—one of the largest sulphur mines in Japan—in an effort to locate the 43 missing men. Rescue squads, wearing gas-masks, were fighting the poisonous fumes with chemicals.

War Spirit Reaches Jungleland

Time Magazine

This cartoon by Prof. Ernest Albert Hooten appeared originally in his new book entitled, "Twilight of Man," (Coward McCann, New York). Prof. Hooten's previous book was entitled "Apes, Men and Morons." He is professor of anthropology at Harvard.

Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in the Far Southwest

BY JOHN B. FOSTER

JUST over a year ago, before I left Hankow for the Northwest, I stopped at the Hankow office of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, in the Yokohama Specie Bank. There I met the staff of workers, including the one foreign adviser, Rewi Alley, a New Zealander. He was full of plans, all of which were still at that stage on paper. As he described the necessity of rebuilding China's industrial plant, about three-fourths of which had been destroyed or captured by the Japanese armies, in the interior behind the Chinese lines, I soon caught his enthusiasm. I wanted to know where and when it was planned to begin work.

In February, 1939, I got my answer when I met Mr. Alley for the second time in the Sian Guest House. He urged me to go to Paochi, Northwestern Headquarters for the Industrial Cooperatives, and see what had already been done. I would be the first foreign observer to see the cooperatives actually working. That night I boarded the Lunghai railroad train and the next morning got off at the western terminus—Paochi, Shensi. There I inspected some score of cooperatives out of the 70 which had been established in southwestern Shensi since the headquarters had been opened on September 21, a little over four months previously.

Central Government Gift

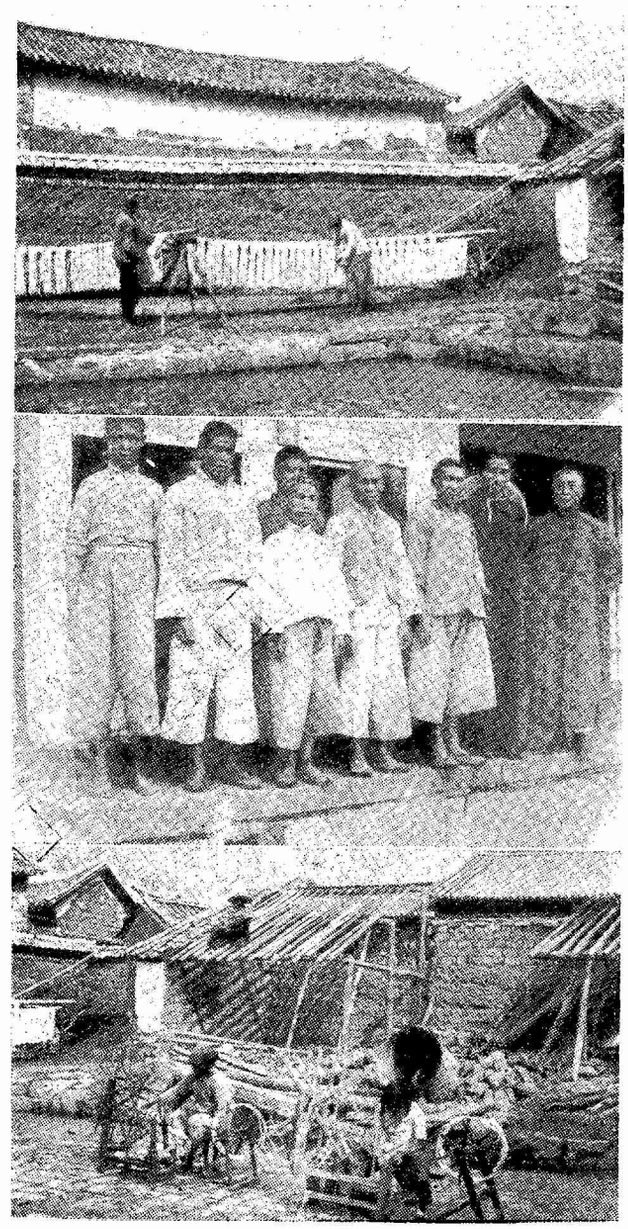
They were operating on a budget of $440,000, most of it the gift of the Central Government, half of which had been loaned out to the 1,800 cooperative members to start cooperatives making shoes, socks, cloth, blankets, soap, candles, rifles, flour and many other products sorely needed in China at this time. There was a school to train organizing secretaries and requests had come in from Shansi, Hupeh and Kansu that the movement be extended to those provinces. By the end of March, at the conclusion of the first half year of active work, 2,475 workers in this area had been organized into 182 cooperatives, showing the speed with which this movement is advancing.

Besides Paochi there are four other headquarters for various regions in China, which altogether had opened cooperatives in more than forty centers in the first half year of work. Headquarters for the Southwest are in Saoyang, Hunan, a district which includes Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow. Headquarters for the Southeast are in Kanhsien, Kiangsi, from which Fukien and Chekiang have also been organized. Headquarters for Szechwan and Sikong are at Chungking. Work in Yunnan was started in February, when provincial headquarters were opened in Kunming. A branch office was opened in Tali on August 1. In this article I propose to give a bird's-eye view of the work in this latter region during the past two months.

Eight Cooperatives Now

To date, eight cooperatives have been organized: six in and around Tali, one near Hsiakwan and one in Hsichow, where Central China College, supported by American and British missionary bodies and refugeeing from Wuchang, Hupeh, is now located. There are 66 members of these cooperatives, and they in turn support 271 men, women and children. The cooperatives which are already producing goods are a cotton mill, a flour mill, a leather tannery, a shoe shop and a trunk-making establishment. A second cotton mill, a cloth-dyeing establishment and a cooperative making children's clothes are about to begin work. Many of these workers had been unemployed for several years and all of them were short of capital, so that their livelihood was threatened and they could not produce goods just when their country needs them most desperately. The cooperative movement supplies capital for machinery, raw materials and food for the workers until they get on their feet. It also advises on new processes, helps the workers organize in a democratic fashion and guarantees fundamental social services such as medical care, primary school education and healthy working conditions in the factories.

More Industrial Cooperatives



Above, drying thread at a cooperative cotton mill. Center, members of a flour mill cooperative. Below, a cotton spinning cooperative.

Let me give the story of one of the cooperatives in some detail. The cooperative making trunks was organized on August 16 with seven members, the minimum allowed. Two of these seven are women and one is the head of the Examination Committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it is to criticize the Executive Committee, also consisting of three members. In this way democracy and honesty both are attained. All of these members had been unemployed for three years, though one of them was head of the Tali trunk-makers' guild. With a loan of $1,400 they were able to buy leather, wood, paper, glue and food and set to work. In two weeks' time they had produced 96 big trunks and 96 small ones and set out for Shangkwan to sell them at the *Yu T'an Huei* (Fishpond Fair), the largest fair of the year in this neighborhood. In three days they had sold all the big ones (at $40 a pair, slightly below the ordinary market price) and by the end of the fair all but one of the small ones. They said that they could have sold 300 of the big ones if they had had time to make them. Like members of the other cooperatives their wages range within $8-$10 National Currency a month (all the members of one cooperative get the same, however), and they are allowed $5-$6 National Currency per month for their food. This allows three meals a day and meat five times a month, which is better than the average in this county. Wages are about normal. Meals are eaten in common with one of the members coking the food in addition to his other labors. No one

may work more than eight hours a day and cannot work that much unless he is 20 years of age. No child may work at all until he is 15 and has finished the required three years of primary school. At the end of the year the profits are divided among the members, *NOT* as in other countries according to the amount of capital in money, raw materials, equipment or what not contributed by each member, but according to work done and one's general efficiency.

Land Hunger in Tali

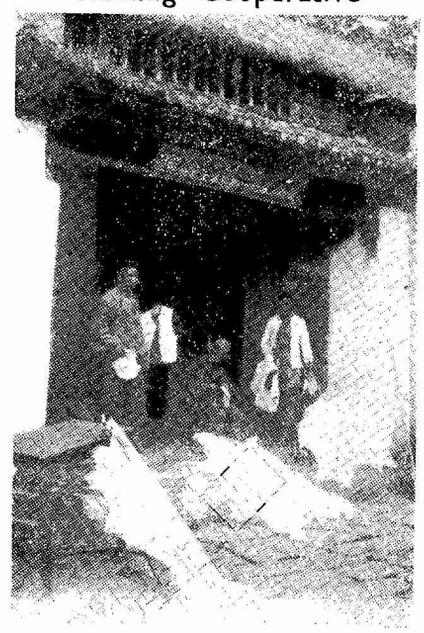
According to a local guess, there are 360 odd villages on the Tali plain, which lies between the Tiench'ang Mountains and the Erh Lake and is inhabited for the most part by the Min Chia tribe, probably descended from Hindu ancestors, with a language of their own. One is likely to find the inhabitants of one village, in addition to their farming, eking out their living with some kind of handicraft. This is necessary because the rapacious landlords now control too great a share of the arable land to enable the farmers to grow enough food to keep alive. For instance, at Wu Li Ch'iao, five Chinese miles south of Tali, the 200 Mohammedans are running 16 flour mills, two of which are now organized as cooperatives. Some of the balance are suspicious because they feel that headquarters in Tali may squeeze. When they learn differently they may all apply for membership. If so, they will be welcome. Ta Kwan Yi is a village of 1,000 inhabitants, located on the shore of Erh Lake near Hsiakwan. Fourteen out of 50-60 weavers in the village have organized the cooperative cotton mill there. Three others had applied for membership the day that I was there. Their apprehensions have already been overcome! Three hundred people live in Hsiao Ch'in Ts'wen a village of leather tanners northeast of Tali. Here seven out of 30 odd tanners are engaged as a cooperative in tanning leather and making the white jackets and the white combination-money-pouches-and-stomach-protectors which are so conspicuous a part of the costume of the peasants in these parts.

Cooperatives Bring Hope

Tali, a proud city 1,200 years old, the capital of the former Nan Chao empire which extended over much of this part of Yunnan before the Chinese Imperial Government crushed it and finally established its power throughout this province at the beginning of the Yuen Dynasty, is set in the midst of these hundreds of thriving little villages. Now a city of only some 27,000 souls, it strikes one, in spite of an air of modernity brought to it by people fleeing here from the ravages of the Sino-Japanese war, as a city in decay, never having recovered from the disastrous Mohammedan Rebellion of the last century, a typhus plague and the earthquake of 1925. But it may have a real rebirth if the present plans of the Industrial Cooperatives go through.

It is planned in the next year to open three large cooperatives in this center. The largest will be a mill producing cotton thread, which is at present procurable only in Burma. Cotton is grown in several of the neighboring counties and an engineer is on his way from Szechwan to help in the technical arrangements. It will cost $200,000 National Currency to buy machinery and raw material and to build the factory; employment will be given to 500 workers. The other two projects are a leather tannery and a sugar refinery, each to be capitalized at $50,000 National Currency and to employ 200 workers. For this no technical assistance is in sight and it is hoped that members of the Department of Chemistry in Central China College who are interested in industrial chemistry can give help to these budding industries. Already the Chemistry Department is engaged in testing and purifying the

Tanning Cooperative



dyes used locally in the Hsichow cooperative. Of course, smaller handicraft coperatives will continue to be organized as capital is forthcoming.

Gentry May Help

All indications are that some of the local Chinese gentlemen of means are patriotic enough to give funds to help their less fortunate brethren and their country in its time of need. In due time a cooperative store will be opened in Tali to market the goods produced by the various cooperatives and eventually it is hoped to make the entire western half of this province self-sufficient for the course of the war. Goods are generally sold at prices slightly below those prevalent on the street, thus insuring against the possibility of profiteering.

The head of the Tali office is Mr. Wu An-yung, a young man of 29 born in Liaoling, Manchuria, and educated at Northeastern University. Before joining the Industrial Cooperative Movement in Kunming nine months ago Mr. Wu had worked for five years for the Agricultural Cooperatives in Nanking and in Kwangsi. Field directors are Mr. Tai Yao-yu, a native of Anhui and a graduate of the University of Nanking, who worked with the Agricultural Cooperatives in Anking for 2½ years; and Miss Yen Tze-lin of Kunming, a 26-year-old graduate of the Kiangsu Provincial Normal School, who worked for two years with the Agricultural Cooperatives in Wusueh.

Finance is Needed

These three executives have been working in Tali for three months with a capital of only $8,000. Needless to say, they can use a great deal more and would appreciate financial help, especially at this stage before the individual cooperatives begin to pay back the money that they have borrowed. At present rates of exchange, $50 American currency will start an average medium-size cooperative. Help is particularly desired at this time from foreign sources for the larger units: U.S.$2,500 or U.S.$10,000. If you want to help the poor and the unemployed in this part of China where Central China College is endeavoring to help the people spiritually, socially, medically, scientifically and educationally; or if you want to help China build up her industrial plant on a sound foundation so as to better the livelihood of her people and strengthen herself in her war of resistance against Japan, help the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in any way that you can. If you want to send money to help these cooperatives in this particular area, gifts may be sent through John B. Foster, C.I.C., Central China College, Hsichow via Tali, Yunnan, China, or direct to Mr. Wu An-yung, Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, Tali, Yunnan, China. Acknowledgements for all gifts will be sent immediately and reports and photographs (if possible) of the work to which gifts are applied will be sent from time to time. Checks should be made out to the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. Gold checks can be exchanged in Kunming and full benefit of the exchange rates reaped.

Tali, Yunnan, October 17, 1939

Coolies Reported Sought For Labor Service Abroad

British and French authorities have asked the Chinese Government to furnish 3,000,000 coolies for labor service with the allied forces in Europe, according to a dispatch from the Shanghai correspondent of the *Asahi* published in Tokyo on Nov. 13.

Several hundred coolies already had been transferred to Honan Province or put aboard ships in Hongkong and Indo-China bound for Europe, the paper said. Another group of coolies was said to have been sent from South China to Singapore by way of Manila. Learning on board ship that they were bound for the war zone, some of the coolies reportedly managed to send an appeal to the Chinese Consul-General in Singapore.

The latter notified Chungking authorities and asked for instructions, according to the *Asahi*. British and French missionaries, particularly in Shantung, were recruiting coolies, the journal claimed. The paper recalled that during the World War 600,000 coolies were sent to European fronts.

Chungking authorities readily agreed to the British and French requests because it was one way to obtain badly needed foreign currency, according to the *Asahi*.

C.E.C. of Kuomintang Meets as Reports of Rift in United Front With Communists Continue

ALTHOUGH little publicized in advance, the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which opened in Chungking last Sunday, seems to be of considerable significance, especialy in view of the persistent Japanese rumors of peace moves and the alleged rift between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

While little information is yet available regarding the purpose or agenda of the meeting, it is generally believed that it is more than a mere routine affair. One indication of its importance is provided by the presence in Chungking of many Kuomintang leaders, including Mr. T. V. Soong, Dr. C. T. Wang, Gen. Wu Te-chen and the Chang Chia "Living Buddha" (spiritual ruler of Inner Mongolia), who specially went to the wartime capital to attend the session.

No Important Changes

It is expected that developmens in both the domestic and international situations will be reviewed at the meeting and measures adopted to cope with them, but it is unlikely that there will be any important change in the fundamental policy of the National Government. While not opposing peace with Japan, provided it is a just and honorable one, China is believed to be firm in her determination to continue the war so long as Japanese aggression persists.

Internally no startling developments are expected. The United Front between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party is likely to be maintained, despite Japanese rumors to the contrary and their positive efforts to disrupt it. However, in order to counteract Japanese intrigues in this connection, it is likely that the Kuomintang in its present session may see fit to adopt measures to further strengthen its cooperation with the Communist Party and to readjust other phases of national life.

Reaffirming China's determination to resist the aggression of Japan and to protect her national independence, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared in the opening speech of the Sixth Plenary Session that in spite of the Japanese offensive in military, political and economic fields, their attempt to conquer China is doomed to failure. He pointed out that Japan's hope for prosperity and security lies only in the abandonment of her dreams of conquest and her realization that only a free and prosperous China can guarantee her own prosperity and freedom.

Sees Puppet Failure

He then declared that the Japanese effort to establish a provisional Government in China under the leadership of the ousted Kuomintang official, Wang Ching-wei, was futile, adding that if the Nanking and Peiping regimes have not succeeded, Japan could not expect the Wang Ching-wei Government to succeed.

Generalissimo Chiang outlined China's foreign policy as formulated and developed since the "Mukden Incident," reiterating China's determination to resist the aggression of Japan and protect her diplomatic independence and equality.

"The final and fixed aim of all our efforts," he said, "is to secure national emancipation and equality."

In conclusion, General Chiang urged all Chinese patriots to redouble their efforts in order that China's struggle may earn her the respect of all the peace-loving countries of the world.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang Attends

The Sixth Plenary Session is being attended by a total of 142 members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees. Of particular interest is the presence of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, former Kwangtung military leader, and Gen. Ho Chien, former chairman of Hunan, who were both reported by Japanese sources to have been arrested recently.

Owing to military duties at the front, many important members of the two committees are unable to be present. Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, chairman of Chekiang, arrived at Chungking to attend the session, however.

The following members of the C. E. C. were present at the opening ceremony:

Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yu Yu-jen, Wu Te-chen, Yen Chu-tsang, Ho Ying-chin, Tsou Lu, Chu Cheng, Chen Kuo-fu, Ho Cheng-chun, Chen Li-fu, Shih Ying, H. H. Kung T. V. Soong, Pai Chung-hsi, Liu Chih, Chu Chia-hua, Ma Chao-chun, Chang Chih-chung, Tseng Kwang-ching, Fang Chio-hui, Chen Chi-tang, Chien Ta-chun, Ho Chien, Tseng Yang-fu, Chen Cheng, Hsu En-tseng, Hung Lan-yu, Yu Ching-tang, Chen Tse, Chang Tao-fan, Chen Pu-lei Liang Han-tsao, Li Tsung-huang, Liu Chi-wen, Pan Kung-chan, Wang Fa-chin, Wang Lu-I, Chang Chun, Liu Wei-chih, Ting Chao-wu, Kan Nai-kwang, Chen Chi-cheng, Hsiao Chi-shan, Li Wen-fan, Chang Li-sheng, Ku Cheng-kang, Wang Sou-fang, Lin I-chung, Ku Cheng-lun, Tai Kwei-sheng, Chang Chung, Hsiao Tung-tzu, Chou Chi-kang, Hung Lu-tung, Chiao I-tang, Chen Shao-kuan, Mao Tsu-chuan, Wang Pai-chun, Hsu Kan, Foo Ping-chang, Lo Ching-tao, Yeh Hsiu-feng, Hsiao Cheng, Wu I-feng, Chen Shu-jen, Li Pin-hsien, Teng Chia-yen.

The following were present as observers:—

Reserve Members of the C. E. C.: Chen Ching-yun, Wang Yung-pin, Fu Ju-lin, Chang Chiang, C. T. Wang, Tang Sheng-chih, Huang Shih, Yu Chun-hsien, Chang Ting-fan, Wu Pao-feng, Chao Ti-hua, Li Ching-chai, Hsien Tso-min, Tuan Hsi-peng, Chen Pan-tsao, Wang Mou-kung, Chen Fang-hsien, Chang Fang, Chang Chih-peng, Chen Yao-yuan, Chao Pei-lien, Wang Kun-lun, Chao Yun-I, Ou Fang-pu.

Members of the C. S. C.: Lin Sen, Chang Chi, Wu Chih-hui, Yang Hu, Shao Li-tzu, Wang Chung-hui, Chiang Tso-pin, Cheng Tien-fang, Li Fu-lin, Mai Huan-chang, Wang Tzu-chwang, Tan Chen, Yao Ta-hai, Chang-Chia,

Wang Ching-wei Visited by Admiral

Press Union Photo

Repaying a call which Wang Ching-wei paid him aboard the cruiser Idzumo on Nov. 1, Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, visited the Number One Puppet at the latter's fortified residence on Yu Yuen Road on Nov. 8.

Hsiung Ko-wu, Wang Ping-chun, Hsu Yung-chang, Chang Jen-min Lu Tang-ping, Lei Chen.

Reserve Members of the C. S. C.: Wang Shih-chieh, Liu Wen-tao, Li Tzu-wen, Wen I-yu, Ti Ying, Hu Wen-tsan, Li Chi-an, Hsiao Chung-chen, Huang Lin-shu.

Plan for Constitutional Gov't

The main item on the agenda thus far made known is a proposal for the establishment of a constitutional government in China. At present it is not known what will be the fate of this proposal, but it is anticipated that long discussions will be required to settle the question.

Before the establishment of constitutional government, it is pointed out, there must be a National People's Congress, which alone has the power to adopt a constitution. Therefore, what the present C.E.C. Session can do is to fix a date for such a congress and to decide upon the procedure for the election of delegates to the Congress.

Another matter likely to be considered will be China's foreign relations in the light of the European war, but there seems to be no likelihood of any important departures from the foreign policy already laid down by the Government.

Reaffirming Resistance Policy

It is also expected that the conference will formally reaffirm China's determination to carry on the war of resistance against Japan, and issue a statement condemning the activities of Wang Ching-wei and his associates.

Gen. Chiang's opening speech has received endorsement from all quarters. The speech, the *Central Daily News* said, was a document of historic significance because it reiterated China's determination to continue resisting until Japan collapses under the weight of her invasion. The journal applauded the "intelligent leadership" of the Generalissimo, under which China is prosecuting the war of prolonged resistance despite admitted drawbacks.

While welcoming Gen. Chiang's speech, the communist *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* deplored the existence of "more acute internal friction in certain parts of the country." The paper warned against all possible attempts by Wang Ching-wei to create political disturbances on behalf of his protectors, the Japanese. Stressing that the important mission of the Kuomintang session is "to promote unity between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party," the journal said that it would be a valuable contribution to the nation, "if the Kuomintang resolutely and frankly practised a democratic form of government and recognized the rights of the people."

Reports of Dissension

With unabated vigor, the Japanese continue to spread reports on alleged Kuomintang-Communist dissension. Apparently disturbed by the persistent Japanese propaganda which may mislead the public, Communist leaders in Chungking last week released for publication the resolution adopted by the Central Political Bureau of the Communist Party on October 10, in which the communists reaffirmed their continued loyalty and support for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in his policy of resistance to Japanese aggression.

Pointing out the danger of further Japanese penetration, the resolution urged that efforts be made to prevent the Japanese consolidating their present gains. Commenting on internal affairs, it expressed opposition to surrender or internal dissension and urged the establishment of a constitutional government.

Alleging that relations between the Kuomintang and the Communists are nearing the breaking point, Japanese reports from Hongkong claimed that a minor clash had already occurred in Kansu between the Central Troops under Gen. Chu Shao-liang and the "Reds." "In a final attempt to heal the breach," the same report asserted,

This cartoon from the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, Communist daily in Chungking, shows Prime Minister Chamberlain, carrying a placard labelled British interests in China, stepping into the jaws of the Japanese moloch.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang had hurriedly flown to Yenan, the Communist capital in Shensi, to see Gens. Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung. Meanwhile, it was further alleged that Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, now on a mission abroad, had cabled from London, urging Chungking to avert a break with the Communists, because "a breach at this time would have far-reaching consequences upon the continued efforts at resistance."

The chief points of differences between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, according to the Japanese, are their rivalry for spheres of influence and the conflict of their policies. The Communists were said to be advocating long resistance and opposing any policy of surrender or compromise. They urged the Kuomintang to resist to the last and denounced the peace efforts of the so-called pro-European and pro-American factions in the government favoring mediation by third Powers.

No Communist Interference

Kuomintang authorities were represented as claiming that the right to decide questions of compromise or resistance still rested with the central authorities of the Kuomintang and that no interference by the Communists could be permitted.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chiang was rumored to be tightening military precautions against movements of Communist forces in Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia. He was said to have proposed that conversations be held with Gen. Mao Tse-tung at Sian to exchange views concerning adjustment of Kuomintang-Communist relations, but Gen. Mao allegedly had rejected the proposal. Gen. Chiang's reported request to Chou En-lai, Chen Shao-yu, Tung Pi-wu and other Communist leaders to visit Chungking for a parley was said also to have been turned down.

Preparations for the establishment of a special Communist Administrative Area in Northwest China are said to be under way, *Domei* reported from Tokyo. The creation of the district, it was alleged, was approved by the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet Council held in Moscow on Oct. 31, which was attended by Gen. Chu Teh, representing the Chinese Communist Party. After alleging that Gen. Chu had requested Moscow to increase the Soviet subsidy and supply of arms to the Chinese Communist Party, *Domei* predicted that the new special area would come into being on January 1, 1940.

Keen Resentment Alleged

Japanese reports further claimed that the recalcitrant attitude of the Communists had aroused keen resentment among the Kuomintang leaders. *Domei* quoted Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Secretary-General of the Kuomintang, as having charged the Communist party with breach of promises and "improper" activities. The Communist Party was said to have promised to abolish the border regional government and to repress all party activities in the National Government, Dr. Chu reportedly said, but they had never carried out their promises. "We have also tolerated many improper activities in order to keep harmony," Dr. Chu was quoted as having stated.

The Chungking Kuomintang leader also assertedly denied the Communists' claim for equality with the Kuomintang. "At present," Dr. Chu was said to have stated, "the Communist Party has few members in the People's Political Council, and in the Government they hold only minor positions. The Party's military and political strength has been greatly overestimated abroad. In our war of resistance they are given credit for giving assistance to guerrillas, but they have not actually participated in any great battles. The 8th Route Army constitutes only a small portion of the National Army troops and confines itself to a small area.

Dr. Chu reportedly described as

"greatly exaggerated" reports that the Communist Party is strong enough to say whether peace can be negotiated between China and Japan. "If peace terms were to be arranged between China and Japan, it would not be necessary for the Central Government even to consult the Communists," he explained.

Another *Domei* dispatch from Hongkong claimed that a group of influential Kuomintang elders, including Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Dr. Li Shih-tseng and Chang Chin-kiang, now residing in Hongkong, decided to denounce Communist maneuvers and propose disciplinary measures before the present Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang in Chungking.

While much rumor has been circulated recently by the Japanese regarding Sino-Soviet relations, it is interesting to note a report published in the *Financial News* London stating that the Soviet Union has granted a huge loan of £60,000,000 to China for the purchase of war materials. China, in return, is reported to have undertaken to earmark for Russian requirements a large part of her output of tungsten, manganese and antimony.

Although the accuracy of the report was denied by Dr. Sun Fo, now visiting in London, it has aroused considerable interest in political and financial circles in the British capital. In a press interview, Dr. Sun expressed the opinion that Russia's Far Eastern policy would continue as hitherto. "She has always given help to China," he asserted, "and will continue doing so. I am sure Russia has no desire to go to war with Japan. She will only resist Japanese aggression."

Condition for Peace

Questioned regarding the possibility of peace in the Far East, Dr. Sun replied that if liberal elements regained influence in Japan, it might be possible to discuss peace on reasonable terms, "but generally it would seem that peace in the Far East must depend on the issue of the war in Europe." He emphasized that this was only his personal opinion.

Dr. Sun said that he was sure that Wang Ching-wei would never attract influential Chinese, either businessmen or officials from Chungking, to assist him to form a pro-Japanese government.

The Chinese official expressed satisfaction over the fact that the British Government's policy towards China remained unchanged. He added that his conversation with Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, was "very encouraging."

Soviet-Nippon Rapprochement

The likelihood of a Soviet-Japanese rapprochement resulting in trade negotiation, which M. V. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, hinted at in his speech before the Supreme Soviet Council, was discounted by the *Ta Kung Pao* of Chungking. The newspaper reiterated its belief in the impossibility of a Russo-Japanese compromise, asserting that the Japanese militarists were pursuing a consistent continental policy. This, the paper said, primarily aims at the invasion of China and attack upon Russia. The *Ta Kung Pao* believed that Russia, for practical reasons, may take steps not taken before, but its attitude toward China would remain unchanged. The journal warned Russia to be cautious in dealing with Japan and urged her to seek cooperation with the United States instead of coping with the Far Eastern situation single handedly.

Significant remarks were also made by Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador at Washington. Addressing the "Bowl of Rice" parties held in New York for raising funds for the relief of Chinese war refugees, Dr. Hu declared that there will be no peace in China unless it is a just peace. Lauding America's interest in the Far East, Dr. Hu said that the United States used its greatest weapon when it abrogated the American-Japanese commercial treaty. It could be used against Japan for peace and justice and to justify the sacrifices of the Chinese.

"The future depends on us," Dr. Hu continued. "If we can fight on for 28 months more or five years more, we are quite sure our bargaining power will be greater and our resistance will be accustomed to sacrifice. The time will come when the Japanese militarists will be willing to accept a just peace. Not until then will we cease fighting," Dr. Hu asserted.

The Chinese envoy declared that despite the European war, Great Britain and France were still helping China. Russia, he said, was also actively supporting China with credits and munitions.

With the war in China deadlocked and her plans of conquest further complicated by the changed international situation, Japan seems to be bending more effort to the creation of a new puppet Central government in China under Wang Ching-wei. Voicing determination to establish the so-called "New Order in East Asia," Gen. S. Hata, Japanese War Minister, declared in a press interview that the establishment of the new "Central China Government" was the first prerequisite for the settlement of the China incident.

Hata Urges Self-Reliance

Gen. Hata urged that Japan should count only on her own strength in securing the downfall of the regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, but admitted that "our rival possesses considerable numerical and qualitative strength." Warning that the present international situation did not warrant optimism, the War Minister declared that Japan should cooperate with those in sympathy with her, while she should frustrate the attempted interference of those opposed to her policies. He also stressed the necessity for replenishing armaments and preparation for any situation that may arise.

In spite of Gen. Hata's resolute words, Japan's plan of establishing a "New Order" in East Asia (or the puppet central government of China) is no nearer realization than before. With the postponement of the meeting of the three leading puppets, Wang Ching-wei, Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-chih in Tsingtao, the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office officially announced that "no definite date has yet been set for the inauguration of the new central government." The spokesman, however, predicted that the "three big heads" would meet in the near future to deliberate and decide upon the organization of a "Central Political Council" which would be the "nucleus of the new central government."

Wang Issues Statement

On the eve of the birthday anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wang Ching-wei issued a lengthy statement in which, under the guise of praising Dr. Sun for speaking the truth, he condemned China's policy of prolonged resistance against aggression. He quoted Dr. Sun as having allegedly said that "should China break with Japan, Japan can subjugate China within ten days." Wang severely criticized such remarks as "Ultimate Victory will be ours," "Accumulate minor gains to achieve a major victory" or "Exchange space for time" and said that such slogans would be rejected by Dr. Sun were he alive today.

Wang said that should Japan really desire to subjugate China she could do so either by actual war or by pressure without actual war. But he argued that since Japan does not intend to subjugate China, no matter whether or not it was her original intention, China should be ready to accept her offer of friendship, end the war and negotiate for restoration of peace. In conclusion, Wang voiced his determination to work for the success of his peace movement.

While Wang was taking advantage of Dr. Sun's birthday anniversary to promote his "peace" movement, he was severely condemned by Madame Sun Yat-sen who, in an article written for the Manila Chinese paper, the *Fookien Times*, denounced him as a notorious traitor to his country. Madame Sun bitterly assailed Wang's presumption to head a new "legitimate" Kuomintang under Japanese sponsorship and asserted that Wang had never been a faithful follower of the late Leader of the Kuomintang.

Wang Tsu-tse, nephew of Wang Ching-wei, was appointed president of the Amoy High Court in place of Li Shih-hsien, "Mayor" of Amoy, who had held the post concurrently, according to a Japanese report.

Lu Chun-jung, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Peace Maintenance Commission, was reported by the Japanese to have arrived in Shanghai to offer cooperation to Wang Ching-wei in the establishment of a new puppept central government. After visiting Gen. Toshizo Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, and Liang Hung-chih in Nanking, Lu and his party will proceed to Japan, *Domei* reported.

Prince Kanin on Tour

After a 10-day unheralded inspection tour in Central China, Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Japanese General Staff, returned to Japan last week. In the course of his tour he visited Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow and Nanking, inspecting the newly-created Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China and hearing reports from various Japanese commanders.

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Britain, France to Withdraw Garrisons

GREAT Britain and France, "for reasons of military convenience arising from the conflict in Europe," have decided to withdraw the majority of their troops from North China (Tientsin), it was announced at the beginning of this week. The decision was conveyed to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichasaburo Nomura, by the British and French ambassadors in Tokyo, on Monday. Other Powers maintaining garrisons in China under the Boxer Protocol of 1901 have been similarly notified, according to an announcement by the War Office in London.

Henceforth, it was stated, Britain will maintain in North China only the effectives "necessary to protect property and maintain order." The present British garrison in North China numbers a battalion of about 1,000 men of the Durham Light Infantry. Exactly how many are to be withdrawn has not been stated.

Although no announcement has been made regarding the British and French garrisons in Shanghai, a *United Press* message from London said that troops may eventually be withdrawn from this city as well, in which event the British defense sector would be taken over by the U.S. Fourth Marines. There are two British battalions in Shanghai, consisting of the Seaforth Highlanders and the East Surreys.

The State Department in Washington announced on Nov. 13 that there would be no change in the status of American armed forces in North China consequent upon the British and French decisions to withdraw.

It may be recalled that right after the commencement of the war in Europe, Japan addressed the Powers signatory to the Boxer Protocol with a request that foreign garrisons be withdrawn from China in order to "avoid incidents." But, questioned about the decision to withdraw, the local Japanese Army spokesman stated on Monday of this week that he did not believe Japan had brought any pressure to bear to secure the withdrawal.

It was the spokesman's view that the British Government had come to the conclusion that the lives and property of British subjects in North China can now be amply protected by the Japanese Army. Asked whether the withdrawal was calculated to improve Anglo-Japanese relations in North China, the spokesman said there was no direct connection between the isolation of the British Concession in Tientsin and the question of withdrawal of British forces.

2,000 Die in Flooded North Shansi Coal Mine

Two thousand Chinese miners were killed when a subterranean spring burst and flooded a Japanese-seized coal mine at Kouchuanchen, 15 miles from Tatung, in North Shansi, recently, according to a *Central News Agency* dispatch published in Chungking on Nov. 10. Only half a dozen men escaped, the report said.

Nippon Engineer Slain While Making Surveys

Kiyohachi Isobe, an engineer in the employ of the Central China Mining Company, a concern controlled by Japan's Asia Development Board, was killed by "Chinese bandits" near Yingcheng, 100 kilometers northwest of Hankow, on Oct. 23, the Shanghai *Mainichi* reported last week. According to the paper, Mr. Isobe was making the last of a series of surveys when he was attacked by 50 bandits. He exchanged fire with them for more than an hour before he was killed.

A Japanese merchant sailor was abducted and $110 in cash and 20 large jars of wine stolen by 20 Chinese river bandits in a raid on two China Inland Navigation Company vessels on the Yangtsze River on Nov. 9, according to a *Domei* report from Nanking. The kidnapped man is Yoshihiro Onoye, former first-class seamen in the Japanese Navy.

Japanese Bombing Ace Buried Without Honors

The body of Capt. Kikuji Okuda, Japanese "Air-Bombing King" who was killed when his plane was shot down after the bombing of the Chengtu (Szechwan) airfield on Nov. 4, was interred by the chief of a small village southeast of Chengtu where the plane crashed, according to a *United Press* report from Chungking. Capt. Okuda's remains, together with those of his equally ill-fated comrades, were buried en masse without any ceremony, it was stated. A Chinese official in Chungking, commenting on the burial, said that burial on the spot where the Captain died is in itself an honor.

The wreckage of three heavy Japanese bombers shot down near Chengtu during the Nov. 4 raid are now on exhibition in the Chengtu park. On Nov. 10, representatives of civic bodies in Chengtu presented banners to the Chinese air force units responsible for bringing the planes down.

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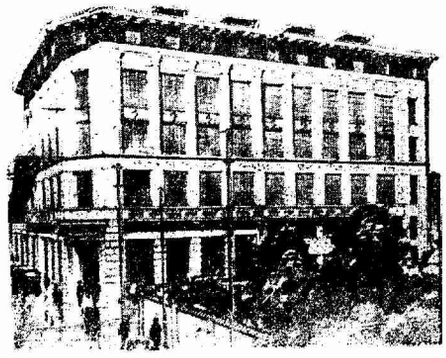

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Assassins Slay Two Henchmen of Wang

SHANGHAI'S unofficial war between opponents and partisans of Wang Ching-wei and similar puppets of the Japanese flared into another spectacular act of violence on the evening of Nov. 9, when political killers, with unerring accuracy, shot and killed two Chinese executives of the "Self-Protection Corps," an organization sponsored by the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army. The dead men were Loo Tse-ping, chief of the "Corps," and his assistant, Yang Ching-hai.

The shooting took place in a private dining room of the Van Lee Restaurant, corner of Foochow and Chekiang Roads, where some 40 diners, guests of Yang, had gathered for a feast. Scarecly had the dinner started than two killers opened fire. In all, twelve shots were fired. Seven took effect in the bodies of the intended victims, while the other five were embedded in the walls. None of the guests were hit. Having completed their murders, the gunmen hastened from the scene and escaped.

In the police investigation it was not made clear whether the assassins had entered the dining room from outside, or whether they had smuggled themselves in as guests and awaited a suitable moment to do the killing. Police detained a number of the guests for questioning.

Ballistic experts in the police department subsequently established the fact that the Mauser bullet which killed Loo Tse-ping was fired from the same weapon that was used in the mass murder at a "Ta Tao" wedding party on Oct. 21 at the Medium Club on Weihaiwei Road. On that occasion, three women and two men were killed, and a woman and child seriously wounded.

Mayor Fu's Proposals

Counter-proposals to those of the S.M.C. for a compromise arrangement regarding the policing of the Outside Roads in the Western District have been submitted to the S.M.C. by Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Shanghai "Special Municipality" and were under consideration this week. Neither set of proposals has been made public.

Meanwhile, the situation in the Western District remains as unsatisfactory as ever. On Friday morning of last week, 16 armed Chinese dressed in green uniforms were taken into custody by members of the East Surrey Regiment on Brenan Road, in the "Badlands," and escorted to regimental headquarters on Great Western Road.

At first it was thought that they were members of the "Ta Tao" police force, but later it was found that they have no connection with the "Special Municipality." Their green uniform is that of the *Sz Wei Tuan* or "Self Protection Corps" of the "Reformed Kuomintang," one of the organizations of the Wang Ching-wei clique. None are natives of Shanghai. The Japanese don't want them, nor does anyone else, and this week the British military authorities were trying to find someone who would claim ownership.

70,000 Persons to be Removed from Yalu River

Launching a vast resettlement program, required by the creation of a man-made lake, the first of 70,000 Manchurian and Korean residents along the upper reaches of the Yalu River are to be transferred to the Kirin and Pingkiang provinces of Manchukuo beginning Nov. 13, the Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun* reports. The Yalu River forms the boundary between Manchukuo and Korea.

About 20,000 persons will be moved in the first stage of the project, while the remaining 50,000 men, women, and children will undergo forced migration within a year according to the newspaper.

The area in which these people now live will become the bed of a vast lake behind a huge dam being built for the Shihodo Hydroelectric Power plant which has been under construction since October, 1936.

When completed the lake will flood 345 square kilometers, approximately three-fifths the size of Lake Biwa, the largest inland body of water in Japan Proper.

Those who will be resettled as farmers comprise 50,000 Koreans and 20,000 Manchukuoans.

When finished the Shihodo Dam will be 100 meters high and 950 meters long. Its turbines are scheduled to generate 650,000 kilowatts, out of which 370,000 will be transmitted to Manchukuo and 280,000 to Korea for industrial use, the *Asahi* stated.

Local Jews Mourn For Reich Pogrom Victims

A special memoral service for Jews who lost their lives in the great pogrom in Nazi Germany in November of last year was held in the Shanghai Synogogue last Sunday, with large numbers of the local Jewish refugee colony in attendance. The service climaxed a three-day mourning period to mark the first anniversary of what local refugees describe as the worst anti-Jewish pogrom in the history of Hitler's Third Reich. The pogrom followed the assassination of Herr Von Rath, Nazi secretary of the German embassy in Paris, by a Jewish youth named Grynzspan.

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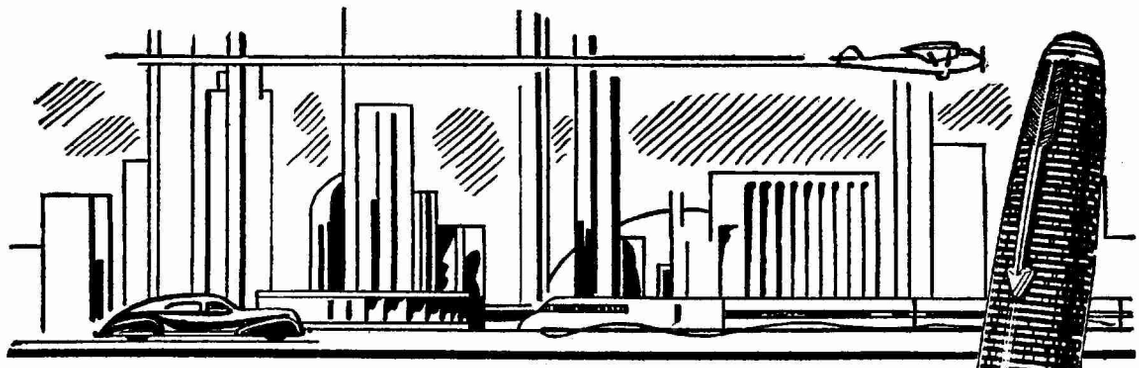

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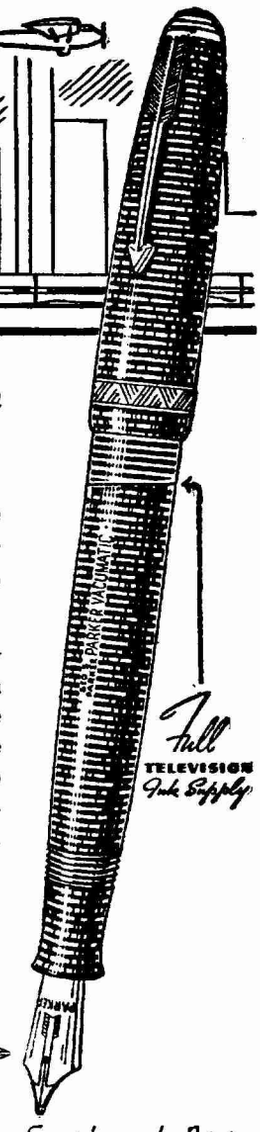

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Two German Vessels Escape from Japan

Two German freighters, the *Elsa Essberger* (6,100 tons) and the *Annelise Essberger* (5,173 tons), slipped out of the Nagasaki harbor under cover of darkness on Nov. 11 bound for an unknown destination. The vessels had reached the Japanese port early in September, after the outbreak of war in Europe, from Seishin, Korea. They were bound for Rotterdam with full cargoes of soya beans.

On Sept. 29 and again on Nov. 10, *Domei* reported, the vessels made unsuccessful attempts to leave port undetected. How they succeeded in the third attempt has not been explained. According to reports telegraphed by *United Press*, the freighters had previously discharged their bean cargoes and taken on full loads of coal, leading to the supposition that they were preparing to act as fuel ships for German raiders on the Pacific. Only recently it was reported that the German pocket battleship, *Admiral Von Scheer*, had rounded Cape Horn and entered the Pacific. The "escape" of the two German freighters from Nagasaki is thought to have connection with this development.

In making their escape, the two German ships are believed to have successfully evaded British naval patrols operating near the coast of Japan. Some quarters believe it possible that the vessels set a devious course for Vladivostock or some other Soviet port on the Pacific.

British Ship Strikes Mine, 20 Lose Lives

Believed to have struck a mine planted by the British Navy at the entrance to Singapore harbor, the British India liner *Sirdhana* sank on Nov. 13. Eleven deck passengers, mostly children, were drowned, while nine other Asiatics were missing, *United Press* reported. The vessel sank within 15 minutes of the explosion. An inquiry is to be held by the Singapore harbor authorities.

500 Chinese Millionaires In Hongkong, Paper Says

Claims that 500 Chinese residing on the Hongkong island were "rolling in wealth" while millions were suffering from hunger in the interior of China were made by the Hongkong *Ta Kung Pao* on Nov. 11, according to *Domei*.

The paper said it had learned from banking circules that there are 500 Chinese millionaires and multi-millionaires on the island. Statistics of their deposits in Hongkong banks, the newspaper added, show that three persons had a total deposit of more than $100,000,000, thirty persons over $10,000,000, and about 500 persons $1,000,000 or more.

Canadian Priest, Shot By Japanese, Succumbs

The Rev. Brother Edgar Gauvin, one of two Canadian Jesuit missionaries shot and wounded by a Japanese sentry at Yaolu, near Hsuchow, in Kiangsu province, on Oct. 27, succumbed to his injuries on Nov. 8, according to a report reaching Shanghai late last week. His companion, Brother Fontaine, is still being treated for a shoulder wound.

Only last week, apparently about the time that Brother Gauvin was breathing his last, a *Domei* report from Hsuchow declared that the "Yaolu incident" had been "settled after an investigation." At the time the shooting occurred, the missionaries, dressed in Chinese garb, were out cycling. According to the Japanese version, a Japanese sentry called upon them to halt, thinking that they were Chinese guerrillas, and when they failed to heed his challenge opened fire.

A *Havas* message from Ottawa on Nov. 7 said that Mr. F. A. Armstrong, secretary of the United Church of Canada, had made representations to the Canadian Foreign Ministry and to the Japanese Minister, Baron Tomii, regarding persistent reports that several Canadian missionaries in the Japanese-occupied regions of China had been killed.

A party of armed Japanese invaded the residence of Miss Alice Huey, of the American Southern Baptist Mission at Laichow, Shantung province, and ransacked the place on Oct. 17, Miss Huey reported last week, according to a *United Press* message from Peiping. The Japanese requested permission to enter the mission compound, ostensibly to search for guerrillas, but also invaded her home and indulged in some petty pilfering, Miss Huey said.

Finnish Writer Wins Nobel Literature Prize

The 1939 Nobel prize for literature has been awarded to M. Franz Sillanpaes of Finland, whose novels on peasant life have been translated into many languages.

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

October 27

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in radio broadcast for the New York **Herald Tribune**, condemned Japanese lawlessness in China. Inaction of the Democracies deplored; China said encouraged by recent U.S. actions in the Far East; arms ban against Japan urged.

Liu Yi-shih, former leader of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Blueshirts in North China, who turned traitor, assassinated on Oct. 25. in Peiping. Revenge said behind the killing, as numerous blueshirts in the North stated "sold out" by Liu to the Japanese.

Wang Ching-wei moved from his Yu Yuen Road residence to his former house in the French Concession in Shanghai. No reason announced for the move.

Japan willing to make peace with China if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek resigns or be removed from office, said Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, retiring Japanese naval resident officer in Shanghai on his departure for Japan.

Weh Kwang-yen, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok, Siam, deported on Oct. 23 by the Siamese authorities for patriotic activities, according to Japanese report.

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October 28

Japanese "peace rumor offensive" doomed to failure, declared Chinese Foreign Office spokesman. "It is impossible for Japan to win the war by rumors as it is impossible to win by force," the spokesman added. Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, new Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. who Japanese reports alleged had gone to Moscow to sign a military alliance, said still in Chungking.

Forty-eight Japanese war prisoners interned in Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi, interviewed by a **United Press** correspondent. Prisoners declared they were well treated and enjoyed freedom of movement in their camp.

Two pro-Japanese Chinese, Wang Fuh-yen, professor of international law at the Fuh Tan University, and Li King-piao, adviser to the "Ta Tao" Government, murdered in Shanghai.

Anglo-Japanese negotiations on China problems resumed in Tokyo. Sir Robert Craigie, British ambassador, and Masayuki Tani, Japanese vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, met to initiate talks.

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October 29

Large quantities of arms buried in the mountain fastnesses in northern Hunan by the Japanese troops when they retreated following their defeat were discovered by Chinese troops. The arms unearthed included 479 boxes of artillery shells and 2,700 boxes of catridges.

Gen. Liao Luai, well-known Kwangsi commander and chairman of Anhwei, died at his post in Anhwei. Gen. Liao was the first Kwangsi commander to lead Kwangsi troops to take part in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities. He had fought in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hupeh and Honan provinces.

The United States Senate's passage of the revised American Neutrality Bill on Oct. 27 unanimously approved by Chinese circles in Chungking. Move said favorable to Chinese cause; revision held as proof of policy against aggression.

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October 30

Central News Agency claimed that the Japanese had suffered heavy casualties during the recent fighting in North Hunan and that in Yingtien alone on the eastern shore of Tungting Lake, nearly 3,000 Japanese corpses had been discovered.

Chungking-Rangoon air line inaugurated by the China National Aviation Corporation.

Wang Ching-wei's puppet central government said due on Nov. 8, according to Japanese reports. Final arrangement for the establishment of the regime expected to be worked out at the 7th session of the United Council of the Peiping and Nanking regimes to be held at Tsingtao from Nov. 8.

Two Canadian Jesuits, Brother E. Gauvin and Brother L. Fontaine, of the Canadian mission in Hsuchow, were shot and wounded by Japanese sentries on Oct. 28, according to information reaching Peiping.

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October 31

Intense fighting again breaking out in southern Shansi, as the Japanese renew their drives against Chinese guerrillas.

Considerable Japanese troop movements on the north bank of the Yangtse, west of Hankow, reported; renewed Japanese offensive along the river believed imminent.

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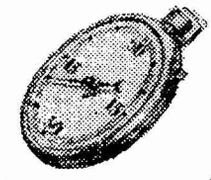

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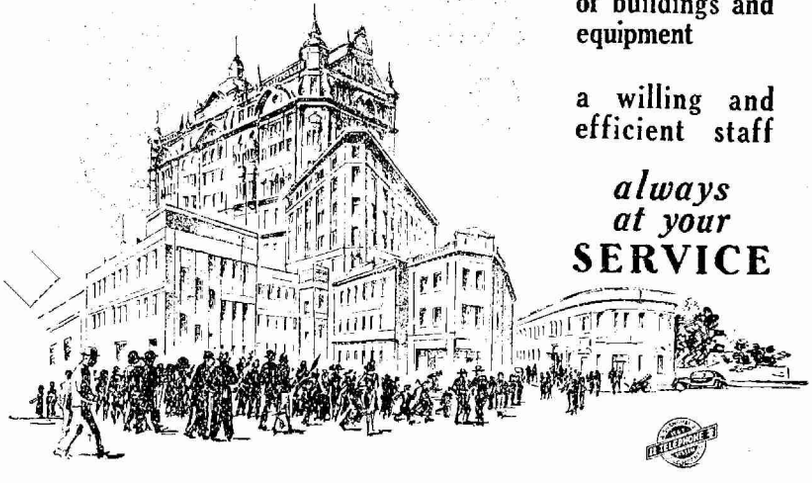

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Sixty-five Japanese planes heavily bombed (yesterday) principal railway towns in Northwest China. Sian, Hanchung, Pingliang and Loyang among the cities raided.

Wang Ching-wei reported in Nanking, paying formal visit to Gen. J. Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of all Japanese Forces in China.

Fourth Marines to Get New Commander

Retiring from his Shanghai post reportedly on account of health reasons, Col. Joseph C. Fegan, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Fourth Marines, has been recalled to Washington and will sail for home early in the New Year. According to announcement from Washington, he will be succeeded by Col. De Witt Peck, who is expected to arrive here late in January or early in February

Leaving Shanghai

Col. Joseph C. Fegan

to relieve Col. Fegan. The future Commanding Officer was born May 24, 1894 and is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He joined the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant on June 5, 1915.

Postponed from Nov. 10 on account of inclement weather, the regimental parade of the Fourth Marines to mark the 164th birthday anniversary of the force was held at the Shanghai Race Course on Wednesday of this week, with Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, as reviewing officer. New colors were presented to the Regiment.

The regiment paraded in uniforms of the style which members of the Corps wore when the force was created during the American Revolution, thus making the parade the most colorful of the many similar ceremonies staged in Shanghai by the Fourth Regiment. The uniforms were made in Shanghai, with drawings used as models.

A large crowd witnessed the parade, which was followed by a reception at the Marine Club on Bubbling Well Road.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Chang Wei-tze, Government official; native of Soochow, Kiangsu; born on June 5, 1893; studied at Fuh-Tan College, Shanghai, 1908-12; went to America in the middle of 1912; graduated from the State University of Iowa with B. A. degree, 1914; post-graduate studies in political science and economics at Princeton University, where he received his M. A. degree in 1915; granted a Fellowship in the graduate school of the State University of Iowa, where he did further research in political science and received his Ph.D. degree in 1917 (his thesis being

張 慰 慈
Dr. Chang Wei-tze

"History and Analysis of the Commission Form and City Manager Plan of Municipal Government in the United States"); after return to China in 1917, he was appointed professor of political science at the Peking National University, which post he held until 1927; visited Europe as advisor to the Chinese delegation to the International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1924; worked in different capacities in various government railways, including the Peking-Hankow and Shanghai-Nanking Railways, 1927-31; joined the Ministry of Railways as secretary in 1931 and then as counsellor till 1937; represented the Ministry of Railways in negotiating with the Hongkong Government in 1932 the Canton-Kowloon Railway Through Traffic Agreement; joined the National Resources Commission in 1937; Counsellor of the Ministry of Economics, 1938; appointed Commercial Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, 1939; author of "Introduction to Political Science" (in Chinese); address: C/O Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Preliminary Manchu-Mongol Border Talks Concluded

Preliminary conversations for the creation of a Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian Border Demarcation Committee were concluded in Moscow on Nov. 11, between Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Ambassador, and M. Viacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, *Domei* reported. This cleared the way for the holding of a conference with Soviet, Japanese, Manchukuo and Outer Mongolian delegations in attendance.

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Men and Events

The officials of the Central British War Fund organization at Shanghai have remitted to London the sum of £4,400, according to a report of the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John's Funds in London on Nov. 11.

*

A Chinese girls' basketball team from Hongkong won two straight victories over the Filipino girls' Las Fieras team, one of the best in the Islands, on Nov. 7. The games were held at the Rizal Memorial Stadium in Manila.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Severin Harkson of the Henningsen Produce Company were hosts at cocktails at the Cathay Lounge on Wednesday, Nov. 8, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henningsen who recently returned to Shanghai.

*

G. E. Stockley, Acting Consul-General for Britain at Kunming, departed from that city on Nov. 9 for Tengyen, western Yunnan, where he will be stationed in future. An elaborate farewell party was held by the British and Chinese communities.

*

The Chinese postal authorities at Chungking, capital of Nationalist China, announced on Nov. 11 that no mail or parcels post packages could be transmitted to Germany through French Indo-China due to European war regulations.

*

A. B. M. Zachira, former Mayor of Calcutta, India, who is now visiting in Shanghai, is assisting in a campaign to raise funds to rebuild the Indian Gurdwara or temple, located in Chapei, which was destroyed in the Japanese invasion and occupation of the Shanghai district in 1937.

*

The American Republics, which are members of the League of Nations, and France and Switzerland officially requested the Opium Committee of the League to continue its narcotics control despite the war situation, according to *United Press* report from Geneva on Nov. 2.

*

Miss Arra Jean Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball of Shanghai, was married on Nov. 11 to Allyn Gilbert Huebner, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Huebner. The ceremony was held at the Community Church with the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Coughey, officiating. The wedding was followed by a reception at the American Club.

*

A stock of wood oil, extensively used in the paint and varnish trade in the United States, is now being shipped from Hankow in Japanese steamers directly to the United States. The cargo was stored in Hankow prior to the Japanese occupation of that city and until recently the Japanese Army refused to permit it to be shipped to the United States. The cargo consists of about 12,000,000 pounds and is now valued at U.S.$0.23 cents a pound, or a total of U.S.$2,760,000.

Dr. Helen K. Kim, a well-known Korean woman educator, has been elected president of Ewha College for Women in Seoul, in succession to Dr. Alice R. Appenzeller, who has retired. Dr. Kim, according to a report in *Christian Century*, is a second generation Christian and graduate of Ewha College, Ohio Wesleyan, Boston and Columbia Universities.

*

The officials of the Polish Legation and Consulate-General, located on Route Delastre, French Concession, held a reception at noon, Saturday, Nov. 11, the occasion being the twenty-first anniversary of the independence of Poland. M. de Rosset, recently appointed Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General for Poland at Shanghai, presided. The reception was attended by local diplomatic and consular officials, naval and military commanders and members of the Polish community.

*

M. E. Sheahan, vice-president of the Keeshin Motor Express, Inc., one of three American highway transportation experts who have been inspecting China's highways and investigating transportation problems in west and southwest China for several weeks, was expected to present his report to the Chinese authorities at Chungking this week. Mr. Sheahan traveled over most of the new roads constructed by the National Government, including the Burma Road. He was expected to depart for the United States, following presentation of his report.

Sir Arthur Salter, who spent considerable time in China on various British and League economic and financial missions, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping in the British Cabinet. For several years he has been a member of Parliament for Oxford.

*

An American customs collector named H. Stanley Wilson, stationed at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, refused to bow to a Japanese sentry stationed aboard the Japanese training cruiser, Yakumo, which called there in the course of an extended tour. The American customs officer went on board the Japanese ship to deliver a letter to an officer. When requested to bow—in Japanese style—before the Japanese sentry, Wilson refused and left the ship.

*

Lieut.-General Susumu Fujita has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of various Japanese Army forces in the Shanghai district, according to announcement of the Japanese Military Headquarters at Nanking on Nov. 10. Gen. Fujita will succeed Major-General Shozo Sakurai. The *Domei* report said that Gen. Fujita was a brilliant strategist, who served on the staff of Gen. Iwane Matsui, first Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in central China. He was said to have directed operations in the battles of Woosung, Tazang, Hsuchow, Nanking and Wuhan.

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The Special Service Section Headquarters of the Japanese Army at Nanking has been transferred to Shanghai, according to *Domei* report on Nov. 9. The chief of the headquarters here will be Major-General Yoshiharu Takeshita, who also is chief of the Special Service Section of the Army headquarters at Shanghai. Lieut.-General Kumakichi Harada, former chief of the Nanking headquarters, was recently appointed by the Japanese Army to the position of adviser to the Reformed Government at Nanking.

*

The new direct motor road connecting Kunming, capital of Yunnan, with Szechwan, will be ready for traffic in about one month according to reports in the Chinese papers. The new road will be 519 miles long as compared with 715 miles for the present Chungking-Kweiyang-Kunming Road. The new road follows the old caravan trail over which the southwestern territories, including Burma, formerly transported tribute to the Emperors at Peking. The Kunming-Luchow road administration recently ordered 500 buses which will be placed in operation shortly.

*

Direct airmail and passenger service between Chungking, capital of Nationalist China, and Rangoon, British Burma, was inaugurated on Oct. 30, according to report from Chungking. The service will be operated by China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American enterprise. Planes will leave Chungking every Monday and Rangoon every Tuesday. Stops will be made at Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, and Lashio, which is on the border between Yunnan and Burma. The China-Burma service will connect with the British Imperial Airways at Rangoon, where an exchange of mail will be effected. The Chinese Post Office at Chungking announced the following airmail surcharges: To Rangoon 25-cents; to Calcutta, Bagdad, Alexandria 65-cents; to Athens, Brindisi, Marseilles and London 88-cents.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, has returned to Shanghai from an extended trip to Hongkong and Chungking.

*

Dr. Edwin C. Lobenstine, organizer and for many years secretary of the National Christian Council, returned to Shanghai last week, after an absence of nearly two years spent in New York. He is residing with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. O'Bolger at 168 Route Ghisi. Dr. Lobenstine was born at Leavenworth, Kansas and received his education at Phillips Exter Academy, Yale and Union Theological Seminary. He came to China in 1898 as a member of the Presbyterian Mission.

*

The Portuguese community in Shanghai formed a national organization at a meeting held at 460 Fokien Road in the International Settlement on Friday, Nov. 11. Officers and committee elected to serve until the end of 1940 included the following: President, J. Roliz; vice-president, A. S. dos Remedios; honorary secretary, J. M. Gutterres; honorary treasurer, M. H. Gutterres; (committee) E. J. Costa F. de P. Gutterres, T. Baptista, J. V. Botelho, J. M. Britto, T. A. Cavalho, F. J. M. Costa and C. J. Machado. Others interested in promoting the organization included: P. F. Victal, T. G. d'Oliveira, F. M. Guedes, A. M. Collaco, C. E. L. Ozorio, A. M. Collaco, C. E. L. Ozorio, A. A. dos Remedios and E. I. Sequeira. An address was delivered by J. A. Riberio de Melo, Portuguese Consul-General.

Raymond Scudder, formerly engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai and recently connected with the National Broadcasting Company, New York, fell under a subway train and was killed on Friday, Oct. 27. The report stated he had fainted while waiting for his train and fell on the tracks. Another well-known newspaperman in New York, Harvey Deuell, managing editor of the *New York Daily News*, died on Monday, Oct. 30 from injuries caused by a motor car accident. Mr. Deuell is survived by his widow, who formerly was Miss Peggy Hull, newspaper writer well-known in Shanghai, where she was employed on *The China Press*. Miss Hull covered the Sino-Japanese hostilities here in 1932 for the N. Y. *Daily News*.

*

Advertisements of the Chase Bank published in most leading American newspapers and magazines in mid-October indicated that the assets of the bank had passed the U. S. $3,000-000,000 mark, thus making the Chase the leading American bank from the standpoint of resources. The National City Bank of New York, previously first, is now second, with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York third. The Guaranty now has deposits of more than U. S. $2,000,-000,000. Bank statements published by all leading American banks on Sept. 30 indicated impressive gains in resources and deposits on the part of practically all banks, a chief reason being the flow of European funds to the United States because of the war situation.

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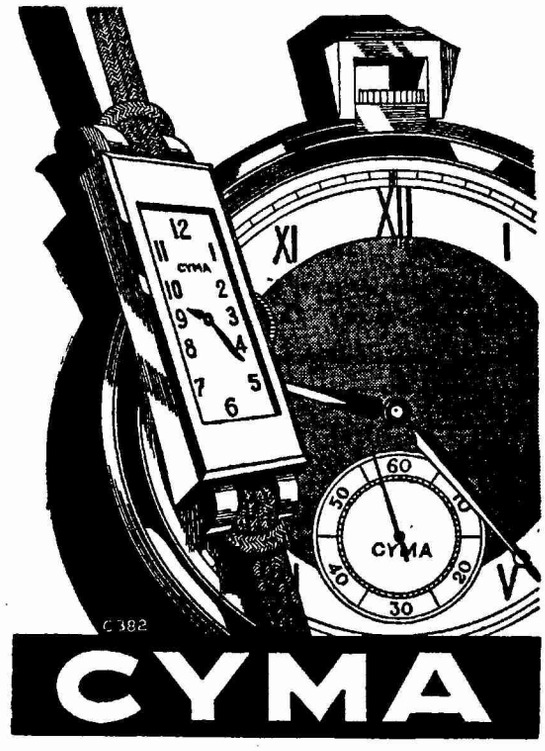


90-499

M. R. Nicholson, U. S. Treasury representative in Shanghai, departed for Hongkong on a business trip on Saturday, Nov. 11.

*

The French Ambassador to China, M. Henri Cosme, is expected to arrive in Chungking shortly. He is traveling by way of French Indo-China.

*

Dr. George Sellett, American attorney of Shanghai, who has been in the United States for several weeks, arrived in Hongkong by Pan-American Clipper this week and was expected to return to Shanghai shortly.

*

The firm of Squires, Bingham Ltd., one of the oldest American concerns in Shanghai engaged in the retail sporting goods trade, is being liquidated, according to official notices published in the *North-China Daily News*. Although owned by R. W. Squires, an American, the company was incorporated under the British Hongkong ordinances.

*

Regular aviation service between Chungking and Hami, Sinkiang, will shortly be started, according to report from Chungking on Nov. 9. The service will be operated by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation (Sino-German), which will use a giant German made plane known as the "Hami." Whether the route will ultimately be opened across the Soviet Union to Germany is not yet known.

*

C. E. Gauss, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, is planning to depart next week for Manila where he will meet Mrs. Gauss and their son who are returning by Clipper plane from an extended visit in the United States. Mr. Gauss will remain with his family in the Philippines until next January. F. P. Lockhart, Counsellor of Embassy in Peiping, will be in charge at Shanghai during Mr. Gauss' absence.

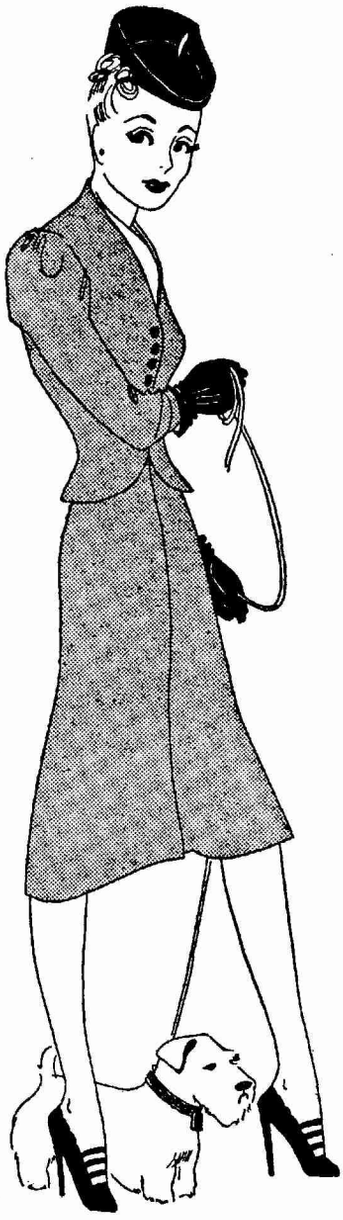
The Japanese Embassy spokesman announced on Monday of this week that the Japanese Army had obtained the release of two French Catholic priests, Fathers Narbais and Flury, who had been captured by Chinese bandits in the vicinity of Sheklung, near Canton. The priests were proceeding to a leprosy hospital and carried with them the sum of $15,000. The French Consul-General at Canton had requested the Japanese to obtain the release of the priests.

*

Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, stationed at Chungking, departed from the Chinese capital on Nov. 15 for Hongkong. Mr. Johnson plans to visit both Shanghai and Peiping and probably will spend Christmas with Mrs. Johnson and their two children, who are residing at the old embassy building in Peiping. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Gen. and Madame Chiang Kai-shek at dinner in Chungking on Saturday, Nov. 11.

*

There is only one match factory left in Shanghai which is not controlled by the Japanese, according to a report in the Chinese papers this week. The plant is an American enterprise, which up to the present has managed to continue in operation. The few Chinese factories which had survived Japanese attacks were forced to suspend operations recently due to the impossibility of obtaining raw materials from abroad. Chinese factories outside the foreign settlements which were not destroyed at the time of the Japanese occupation, were forced, along with other factories at Tsingtao, Tientsin and elsewhere to join the Japanese Army-fostered, "National Joint Office of the Match Business in China." The head office is in Tientsin with a branch here and no factory can operate without its certificate.



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Start a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to-day; what they have done for others they can do for you; they are obtainable at all chemists.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

With—or Without?

RUSSIA WITHOUT ILLUSIONS—By Pat Sloan. New York, 1939. Modern Age Books, Inc. 243 pages, index, paper covers. Price U.S.$0.75.

Says the author of this book: "....every person with first-hand knowledge must make that knowledge known, must tell the world of that country where unemployment has been abolished, where the standard of life is steadily rising from year to year as production increases, and where not a single citizen—man, woman, or child—can gain anything whatever from war or the preparation for war."

Russia has placed many of her most ardent advocates in an embarrassing position. Of course it may be argued that defection in her attitude toward aggressive war does not vitiate her other teachings and accomplishments. For the better part of seven years, Pat Sloan, a young Cambridge economist, lived, worked and travelled in Russia. Now he has written a book which he claims to be an honest assessment of the Soviet state. The quotation at the head of this review gives in brief Mr. Sloan's opinion when the book was published during the past summer. One may well ask whether since the first of September illusions have not been recognized even on the part of this "honest" author.

When a book claims that truth lies not only in its facts, but also in its interpretation of facts, the reader must go upon the defensive. Facts and interpretations are two quite different things. If we take one illustration we see the danger of oversimplification of materials. Regarding the question of free speech and criticism, Mr. Sloan gives the following:

"There are few questions which have been put to me more often since returning to England from the U.S.S.R. than this one: 'Can a Soviet citizen get up in a park in Russia and attack Stalin as a British citizen can attack Chamberlain in Hyde Park?' To the British democrat this all too often seems to be the key question. Actually it is beside the point. My answer is: First, that a Soviet citizen certainly could not get up in a Soviet park and attack Stalin without the general public putting him to flight. He would in fact, meet with the kind of reception that Moseley receives today in the streets of London, but a thousand times more fierce, and with this difference—that in the U.S.S.R. the militia would support the public rather than defend a speaker that the public had no desire to hear."

Thus is the principle of free speech and criticism handled, and thus does the public—a vague and dangerous term—become the arbiter of free discussion.

Much material in the book is excellent, taken at its face value—the experience of an educated man teaching English, travelling, talking with the people. Although Mr. Sloan shows how unscientific it is to use England alone as a measuring rod, England really is the basis of his comparisons; for he considers Russia has surpassed England in the five points which he considers to be the communist state's contribution to the world:

1. A social system in which inequalities of sex, race and nationality have been eliminated.
2. An organized economic life which works according to plan.
3. Leisure and security for the working people.
4. Working population actively participating in the running of their own affairs.
5. In the international field—a new type of government which wants no more territory.

This is Russia "without illusions," as one man sees it. Perhaps it is well to write a book in another way—at least recent events would seem to indicate that a change in viewpoint is necessary.

F.M.R.

Storm in Poland

BORN OF THE STORM—By Nicholas Ostrovsky. Translated from the Russian by Louise Luke Hiler. New York, 1939. Critics Group Press. 252 pages. U.S.$1.50.

At the end of the World War the struggle in Poland was not only between Poles and Germans and Russians, but also between the Communist revolutionaries and the Polish upper classes. This striking novel uses this revolutionary movement in the western Ukraine as its background. The people joining to liberate their country from both German and Polish dominion show their capacity for sacrifice and their all too human weaknesses, which result in the success of the upper class. One of the most thrilling episodes is that of Andryi Ptakha's solitary barricade in the boiler room of a Polish-owned refinery. There he keeps at bay a detachment of White Poles and sounds the factory whistle to rouse the people.

Ostrovsky, the author, was himself a child of the revolution. Born of a humble Ukrainian family, he joined the workers' party in the struggle against the Polish landlords and industrialists. Later he was a member of the Red Cavalry and a

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With the knowledge furnished by this Survey it is possible to make an intelligent approach to the study of any branch of Chinese Art.

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For the convenience of students as well as of general readers the Survey is published in individual chapters with paper covers as well as in the form of a complete volume with cloth binding. It is believed that this Survey will be even more useful than the author's previous volume "Outlines of Chinese Art," now out of print, proved itself to have been.

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of LOUIS T. KENAKE, Deceased.

Cause No. 4440
Special Proceedings No. 2319
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
October 25, 1939.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

ORDER

On petition of the administrator ad colligendum herein,

IT IS ORDERED

That hearing and proof for the admission to probate of the Last Will and Testament of Louis T. Kenake, deceased, dated May 14, 1937, be had before this Court on the 22nd day of December, 1939, at the hour of 10 a.m.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED

That notice of said hearing be published according to law and that copies of this order be sent by registered mail to next of kin which are known to the administrator ad colligendum.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

In the United States Court for China

In re. ESTATE of LOUIS T. KENAKE, Deceased

Cause No. 4440
Special Proceedings No. 2319
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
October 23, 1939.
WILLLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LOUIS T. KENAKE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before April 28, 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Nelson E. Lurton,
Administrator,
330 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
October 23, 1939.

worker for the Party Committee, gathering grain, suppressing bandits, replacing railroads. Broken in health, he devoted the last part of his life to literature, winning the Order of Lenin for his novel, *The Making of a Hero*. The novel under review was incomplete at the time of his death, and remains unfinished. One wonders if Ostrovsky would interpret events in Poland today as part of the struggle which forms the theme of this novel.

F. M. R.

Expansion of Railways In South America Planned

A report on plans for extending the railway system of Latin America was issued last week by the Department of Commerce in Washington. The report showed that 4,580 kilometers of new lines are either planned or under construction in Central and South America. It was believed that the recent Panama conference of the states belonging to the Pan-American Union would soon begin to show tangible results in the speeding up of railway development in and between the Latin American republics and in the general development of economic relations between all the countries of America.

The ports of Mexico were closed to all war vessels and aircraft of belligerent powers in Europe by a presidential decree issued in Mexico City on Nov. 11, according to a *Domei* report. At the same time, Mexico's Navy Department was said to be strengthening national defense measures.

According to a *Transocean* report from Rome, quoting dispatches from Mexico to Italian newspapers, Mexican nationalist organizations are engaging in a violent anti-British campaign, demanding, among other things, the cession of Honduras to Mexico. British Honduras adjoins Mexico in the south.

14½ Billions Still Owing To U.S. From Last War

On Nov. 11, the 21st anniversary of the armistice which terminated the World War of 1914-18, the United States Treasury published a statement of the unliquidated war indebtedness of European nations. The statement showed that the outstanding debts of the European states resulting from American loans and deliveries of arms and munitions amount $14,497,161,340.

The list of debtors—all of whom, with the solitary exception of Finland, long since ceased their war debt payments to the United States—is headed by Great Britain with a total of almost $5,500,000,000. France comes second, with a total of more than $4,000,000,000.

Japanese Diet Session Summoned for December

An Imperial Edict convening the 75th session of the Japanese Diet for Dec. 23 was issued in Tokyo on Nov. 10. It will be the third ordinary session since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in the summer of 1937.

Concentration

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